

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

LIV.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MAY 25, 1901.

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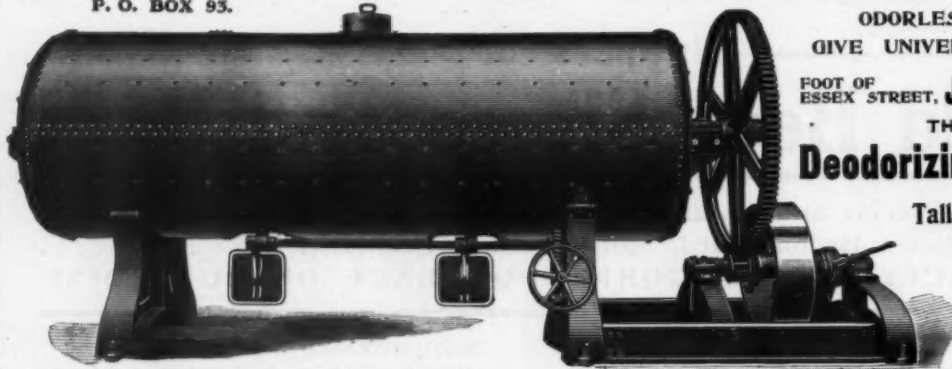
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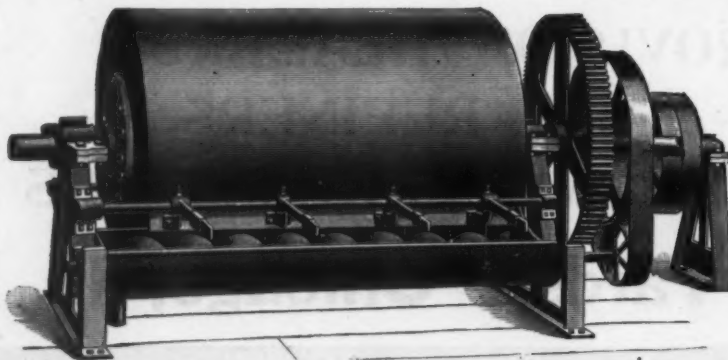
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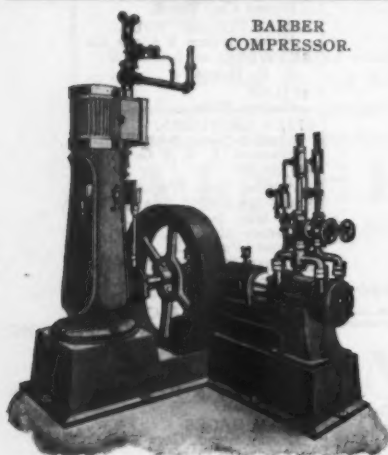
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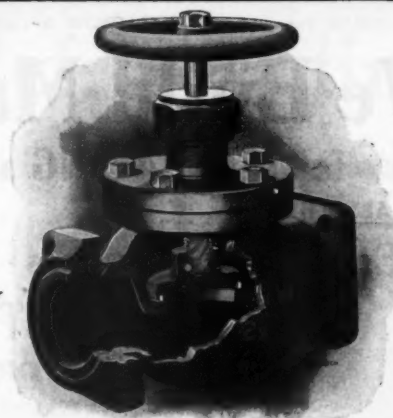
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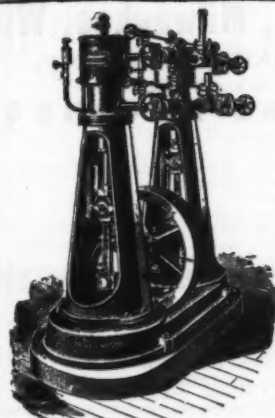
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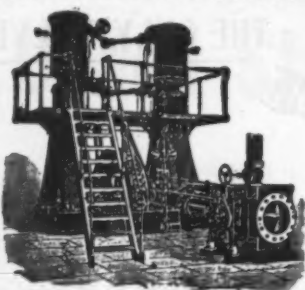
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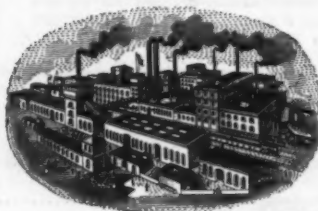
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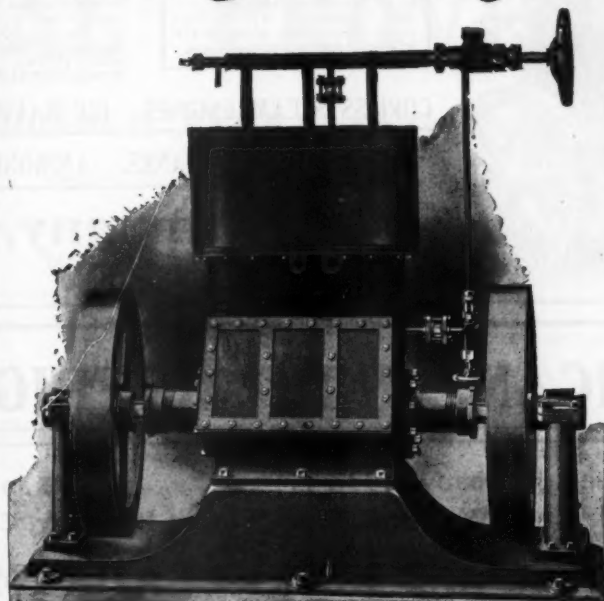
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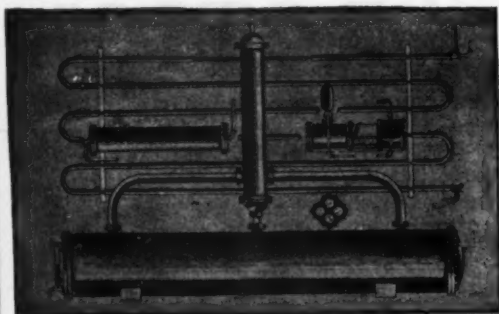


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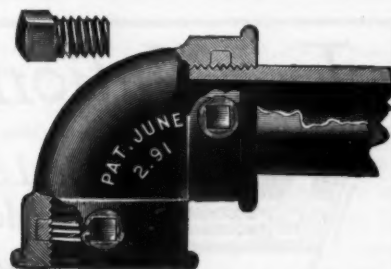
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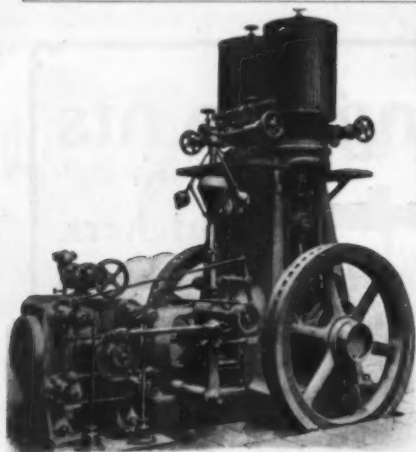
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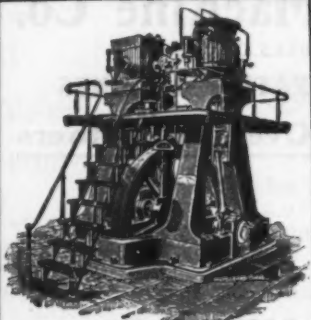
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THE CENTRIFUGAL POWER OF TRADE.

There are many serious minds who be-
lieve and assert that the centripetal and
the centrifugal power of a given trade
center are about equal. That is, a given
center will throw its manufactured pro-
ducts generally no further out than over
the same territory from which it draws its
raw materials for factory purposes. That
territory is called its area or zone of in-
fluence.

A careful analysis of the gravitating of
factories to centers and of their profit
earning capacity then tends to a remark-
able extent to verify the above statement
of the case.

A center which pays or has to pay more
for raw material than does another and
rival center then has to ship its finished
product into the territory of its rival, or
ship it further into neutral territory
where both centers compete for the con-
sumptive trade is at a distinct disadvan-
tage. It must have a centripetal advan-
tage to gain greater force in the centri-
fugal distribution over a larger area and
vice versa. Competition in factory pro-
ducts from the carcasses of live stock has
placed the great centers of gravity for
Western packing at Chicago and Ham-
mond, Kansas City and St. Joseph, South
Omaha and St. Louis. The Chicago pack-
ers have found that they could not as suc-
cessfully compete for the trade of the
South, the Southwest, Mexico, Central and
South America and certain parts of Eu-
rope from Chicago as they could from
Kansas City, St. Joseph or St. Louis. The
Kansas City plants found that it was al-
most impossible to profitably meet Chica-
go competition in the East, Middle West
and certain points in Europe from Kansas
City. They, therefore, built plants at both
places. The immense plant to be opened
in Chicago in the fall of this year by a
Kansas City concern is another proof of
this. The South Omaha companies found

that they had to come further East to Chi-
cago to do a permanently profitable trade
East of the 90th parallel; and to Kansas
City or St. Joseph to reach the Southern,
Southwestern and certain foreign trade
having its export outlet at New Orleans
and Galveston. The establishment by an
Omaha company of its new departure—a
beef plant—at Chicago, the desertion of
the same center for St. Joseph and Kansas
City by one of its biggest plants, and the
building of a new big factory in Kansas
City by a concern having its parent plant
at South Omaha point the logic of all that
is claimed above.

This does not mean that Omaha is not
a good packing point. It simply demon-
strates the trade fact that whoever set-
tles west of the Missouri must do a trade
in the West and Northwest. Transporta-
tion cuts such a figure and margins are so
close that long haulages carry incidental
expenses which cripple the long distanced
product to such an extent before it reaches
the distributing point that it is too heav-
ily handicapped for competition in a close
market, and the margin of profit is pretty
close cropped these fierce trading days. We
do not make these observations through
any bias for or against any one place.
Transportation has so equitably adjusted
rates that the variation in any matter is
not sufficient to give one point an undue
advantage over another in the matter of
concentrating abattoir live stock and of
distributing the factory products which
are made from their meats, etc. Chicago
is a fixture in the center of the great popu-
lation that city sits. Kansas City and St.
Joseph are fixtures with a friendly rivalry
always in store between them to reach the
big centers of population which are natu-
rally tributary to them. St. Louis holds a
tenable position with the ever present
chance for a struggle between her and her
ambitious neighbors in the same territory.
South Omaha must always look West and
Northwest for the sinews of war and life.
As the great Northwest develops South

Omaha will increase in importance unless she allows her prestige and existence as a packing center to be menaced by some one or more of the ambition cities which now bid for packinghouse honors. As a serious factor in the East and the South Omaha cannot longer be considered. Competition in the distributive has indicated the packing centers and their zones of influence.

THAT SORE TERMINAL CHARGE

When a railroad company has charged what it considers a proper freight rate for the haulage of stuff over its lines it is difficult to understand why an arbitrary addition as a terminal charge is charged and its collection insisted upon as just and right. If such a fixed terminal charge is right and proper at a point the terminal tracks and sheds belonging to and operated by another party at its own expense, it certainly is more just when the terminal track sheds and yards are the property of and are operated by the railroad company at its own expense. This is not done. The railroads hauling live stock into Western stock yards have, in addition to their regular haulage freight weights, have stuck on a terminal charge of \$2 per car load of stock brought to the yards. This grievance gets no better cured with age. This \$2 is not due to any increased call upon these companies by the stock yards companies. The Union Stock Yards, at Chicago, have, for instance, regularly charged the railroad companies \$1 per car for using their tracks and sheds. This is certainly a small charge. Even where railroad companies own the tracks and sheds it is certainly worth something for the use of the stock yards companies' ground, lights and other privileges, incidental to the economical handling of freight. For all that the stock yards companies give the rolling corporations a charge of only \$1 per car is made. What do the railroad companies give for the extra \$2 terminal per car which they have tacked on to the regular and sufficient freight rate? And, please, what do they tack it on for? In the honest answer lurks the true reason why these railroads will not submit the matter to unbiased arbitration.

There arrive in Chicago annually thousands of car loads of live stock. This arbitrary terminal charge means extra hundreds of thousands per year which the railroads force from the pockets of the live stock owner. In Kansas City also many car loads of live stock arrive yearly. The shippers of these are compelled to "fork out" many extra thousands per year

to fatten the grand total of this terminal charge; this, too, after the live stock grower has paid an already high freight and haulage rate on those same cattle. There is another sore with which the transit companies have recently irritated the haulage question. It is the "feed-in-transit" rate and regulation, a new "return check" regulation in connection has not served to alleviate the annoyance of the two other extras which the live stock industry has been called upon to bear.

The railroads must have struck an "era of prosperity" which has fattened them into haughtiness. Their attitude now is quite different to that day when they crawled about through the South and Southwest begging for franchises and favors, while at the same time figuring with the settlers there on a "fair rate" to the community of interest. If the live stock interests got into solid phalanx and gave these charters a rude reminder they may be taught this wisdom of the Scriptural injunction: "Reason with thy brother."

CHANGING THE COMMERCIAL BASE.

The commercial basis of international trade is being gradually rearranged. The aspiring colonial and foreign policies of European countries is the force which is promoting this readjustment. The industrial prosperity of this country and the clearhead, far-reaching business foresight of our people made the pace and prompted the activity abroad which has set the business world in that whirl which now threatens to antagonize us as a stay until the laggards have imparted to themselves some inertia of motion to urge them to the front faster than their natural gait will carry them.

Just at this time our own home trade is so healthful and active that our merchants are more industrious in catering to the domestic market than they are in cultivating those of foreign countries. This lull in our outside campaign will assist our distant friends to some extent. It is just as well, however, to keep tab both upon the markets and the hands which are moving it in order that our immense bulk of foreign trade will not suffer, even if it does now move by its own force upon ground plans and commercial principles which seem so well laid in the past. The market price and the value of the goods may even prove inefficient in the face of some artifice leveled against them.

NEW OIL MILL.

An oil mill company, with a capital of \$40,000, has been organized at Enloe, Tex., by J. B. Redus, W. D. Stanley, S. P. Buckler and others.

GERMAN MEAT PROHIBITION LAW

A general order of the Prussian Secretary of the Treasury reads as follows:

"Various circumstances indicate that the provision of the law with reference to the inspection of meat, to have been enforced since October 1, 1900, according to which the importation of meat in air-tight boxes or similar vessels, or of sausages and other mixtures of chopped meat was prohibited, has not been rigidly enforced by the authorities. It seems that after the above-mentioned time, meat products of such nature have been imported into the Empire contrary to this prohibition.

"On the other hand, based upon an erroneous construction of the law, separate pieces of meat have been refused admission, as for example, smoked rolled hams, which do not rightly come under this prohibition; for under paragraph 12, section 1, of the law, in addition to canned meat and sausages, only mixtures of chopped meat, like scraped meat, head-cheese, etc., are to be included.

"Doubts have also arisen whether the prohibition applies to the 'passing through in transit' of the meat products mentioned therein.

"In this connection, it is to be borne in mind that the meat-inspection law intends solely to protect Germany against danger in the hygienic and veterinary field. To establish a protection for foreign consumers was not intended, as is unmistakably shown by the preamble of the law. As, however, it is declared by experts that the mere passing through in transit of the goods mentioned, if it takes place at once and in bond, can cause no injury to the country, either from a hygienic or a police-veterinary standpoint, such transit under the conditions mentioned is to be deemed permissible, as well as the immediate transit of meat without the examination prescribed for imported goods, according to the explicit provision in paragraph 13, article 1, section 2. By immediate transit, only that transit is to be understood which takes place without the goods remaining in the country any longer than is required for well-ordered transportation. Incompatible with this condition, and therefore, not permissible, is the deposit of goods of the kind mentioned in a transit under bond.

Richard Guenther,
"Consul-General"

CHINESE DEMAND FOR STEARIN CANDLES

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, says that the German consul general at London, in a report to the Reichstadt, calls attention to the fact that Great Britain, Belgium and Holland have recently exported large quantities of stearin candles to China, where a good market for this article is said to exist. The price of popular brands, per dozen pounds in a package, f.o.b. London, varies from 4s. 4d. (\$1.05) to 5s. 2d. (\$1.25).

INTERSTATE Cottonseed Crushers Association ANNUAL CONVENTION

New Orleans, La., May 14, 15, 16

The last day of the convention was the most important of the three, owing to the adoption of the new rules. The session was held on the steamboat Natchez, which, under the direction of the entertainment committee, gave the delegates a grand ride up the Mississippi. After they had been shown most of the scenic beauties the convention was called to order in the cabin by President Ready.

The committee on rules had been working from the first day and reported itself ready to report. Chairman Allison ably reviewed the results of the committee's work and W. B. Albright, who acted as secretary of the committee, read the report. A lively discussion followed but it ended in the report practically being adopted as read.

One of the points of contention was struck when it was proposed to change the wording of "normal" loss and fixing nine per cent. loss as the maximum in the refining of prime crude. The opposing interests argued the point out and the committee's report prevailed.

Demurrage on tank cars also caused considerable talk, but a satisfactory conclusion was reached.

After the rules had been adopted it was admitted on all sides that they were very fair and would be invaluable to the industry. The committee was given a rising vote of thanks for its work.

(The new rules will be found in another column.)

Oleomargarine Resolution

T. W. Tillinghast offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as oleomargarine is a pure, wholesome food product, and an article in which a large quantity of refined cottonseed oil is used, we express our unqualified disapproval of all class legislation, both state and national, against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and that we acknowledge with approval and thanks the efforts of the cottonseed oil crushers in successfully defeating the proposed Grout bill in the last session of Congress, and that in future we will do all in our power to prevent the enactment of laws which will in any way restrict the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

Resolved, That we urge upon our senators and representatives in Congress in our several states the importance to the cottonseed crushers and to the country at large of effectually defeating any legislation aimed to destroy the oleomargarine industry.

Against Combinations

Mr. Sullivan said that it was not the purpose of the association to place itself actually or by innuendo in opposition to

RULES, RESOLUTIONS AND PAPERS

existing laws, therefore he offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, several papers have been read before the association advocating combinations between mills for the purpose of fixing and controlling the price of cottonseed; and whereas, such action is a violation of existing laws in several Southern states and of the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That such a policy is only an expression of individual opinion and does in no way commit the members of this association to an endorsement of such views, and is inconsistent with the objects of this association."

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

Want French Treaty Passed

Col. John F. Hobbs, editor of The National Provisioner, offered this resolution, which was carried:

"Resolved, That the thanks and gratitude of the cottonseed oil interests are due to the Hon. John A. Kasson, special minister and plenipotentiary on the reciprocity treaties between our government and foreign governments, for his untiring and valuable services to the cotton oil industry in negotiating especially the French reciprocity treaty.

"Resolved, further, That this convention express its appreciation of the able services rendered by this, our treaty minister, and that we urge upon our senators in Congress and upon our government the passage of the French reciprocity treaty as negotiated by Mr. Kasson; that we are unable to express in words our deep sense of appreciation and hearty indorsement of the earnest and honest work of our conscientious treaty minister, Mr. Kasson, nor can we too forcibly protest against any act which will tend to defeat the ratification of a treaty which means so much for our vast and important cottonseed oil industry; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. John A. Kasson, at Washington, D. C., and that they be also spread upon the minutes of our proceedings."

THE NEW RULES

Following are the revised rules of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association as formally adopted:

Cottonseed Oil Measurement

1. A tank (tank car) of cottonseed oil for contract purposes, shall be 125 barrels. A barrel of oil, if sold loose, is 50 gallons. A gallon of oil is seven and one-half pounds avoirdupois.

2. Crude cottonseed oil may be sold either loose or in barrels as agreed between the seller and buyer. If in barrels they shall be good new iron bound barrels properly silicated, or thoroughly steamed and cleaned refined petroleum barrels. Packages must be in good shipping order, and contain not less than forty-eight gallons each, provided that the aggregate of delivery on any sale shall equal fifty gallons for each barrel sold. On delivery of other than above barrels, an allowance of 50 cents per barrel shall be made by seller.

Settlements of contracts for refined cottonseed oil shall be made on the basis of 53 gallons to the barrel. Packages for refined oil must be good, hardwood iron-bound barrels, new, or thoroughly cleaned refined oil barrels, painted or varnished. They must be delivered in good shipping order, and shall not be under fifty or over fifty-eight gallons each in case of delivery. On delivery of packages other than as above, an allowance not exceeding 50 cents per barrel shall be made by seller. Tares shall be tested, if required, by either buyer or seller, by emptying four barrels of each 100 barrels, to be taken indiscriminately from the lot. Allowance shall be made for difference in tares in excess of one pound per barrel.

Classification

Cottonseed oil shall be classed and graded as follows:

3. Prime summer yellow must be clear, sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 7.1 red, on the Lovibond's equivalent color sale.

The color examination shall be made as follows:

The oil is placed in a pure white four-ounce sample bottle, the depth of the oil in the bottle shall be 5 1-4 inches. The bottle shall be placed in a tintometer, which is protected from any light except reflected white light, and the reading made a temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If the oil is of a deeper color than the glass standard, 35 yellow, and 7.1 red, it shall not be prime.

4. Choice summer yellow must be sweet in flavor and odor, of light straw color, clear and brilliant in appearance, free from moisture, and must bleach to a choice white.

5. Good off summer yellow shall be free from water and settlings, and prime in color and off in taste.

Off summer yellow shall be free from

water and settlings, off in taste and color, and should be sold by sample.

7. Prime Crude—Crude cotton seed oil to pass as prime must be made from sound decorticated seed, must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and must produce prime summer yellow grade by the usual refining methods with a loss in weight of not exceeding 9 per cent. Provided, that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 9 per cent., but still makes prime summer yellow grade shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent of the contract price of the oil.

8. Choice crude must be made from sound decorticated seed; must be sweet in flavor and odor, light in color, free from water and settlings, and test not over 1 per cent. F. F. A.; shall produce when properly refined choice summer yellow oil at a loss in weight of not exceeding 6 per cent. for Texas oil, and at a normal loss for oil from all other parts of the country.

Soap Stock

11. All sales unless otherwise agreed upon by buyer and seller, are sold on a basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, not to fall below 40 per cent. If containing less than 40 per cent. of fatty acid, soap stock shall not be considered merchantable. Delivery to be made in iron-bound hardwood packages or tank cars.

A contract tank car of soap stock shall be 50,000 pounds.

Cotton Seed Cake

12. A ton of cotton seed cake is 2,240 pounds, unless otherwise agreed.

13. Cotton seed cake shall be graded and classed as follows:

Choice cake must be bright yellow in color, sweet in odor, soft and friable in texture, not burnt in cooking, free from excess of hulls, and must produce, when properly ground, a bright meal of deep canary color.

14. Prime cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm but not flinty in texture, free from excess of hulls, and must produce, when properly ground, a prime meal.

15. Off Cake—All Grades of cotton seed cake, which are distinctly off in color, taste or odor, or which has been improperly manufactured so as to incorporate in it a very large percentage of lint and hulls, or to produce an exceedingly hard flinty texture.

16. Cotton seed cake unless otherwise specified, shall be packed in good, strong, sound Dundee bags, either new or second-hand, at the option of the seller, unless specified in contract. Packages must be well sewed and in good shipping order, and bear shipping mark or brand.

Cotton Seed Meal

17. A ton of cotton seed meal is 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise stated. A sack of cotton seed meal is 100 pounds gross weight.

Cotton seed meal shall be classed and graded as follows:

18. Choice—Must be the product from

choice cotton seed cake when finely ground, must be perfectly sound, sweet and light yellow color (canary), free from excess of lint and hulls. Analysis must contain at least 8 per cent. of ammonia.

19. Prime—Must be made from prime cake, finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellow, not brown or reddish, and free from excess of lint or hulls, and by analysis must contain at least 8 per cent. ammonia.

20. Off—Any cotton seed meal which is distinctly deficient in any of the requirements of prime quality, either in color, odor, texture or analysis, or all.

21. Cotton seed meal shall be packed in good, sound central or laplata bags, either new or second-hand (except where otherwise stipulated for packages designed for export in kilo or other bags), 100 pounds weight, which must be well sewed and in good shipping order.

Cotton Seed Classification

Cotton seed shall be divided into two classes: Prime seed and off seed.

22. Prime Seed—Shall be clean, dry, sound seed, free from dirt, trash and boles.

23. Off Seed—Seed not coming up to the requirements of prime seed shall be considered off seed. Off or damaged seed shall be settled for on its merits and comparative value as against value of standard prime seed.

General Rules

24. All offers, sales or purchases of cotton seed oil (or other cotton seed products) shall be understood, unless specified to the contrary, to be f. o. b. cars at the mill, and on the basis of prime quality. Unless specially stated, oil shall be considered as sold loose, and buyer shall furnish tank cars.

25. All sales of cotton seed products, unless otherwise specified, shall be for cash, payment to be made by resident buyers, on presentation of invoice with railroad ticket signed, or bill of lading attached showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order.

Any tender of a grade of oil, meal or cake better than the grade sold shall be deemed a good delivery.

26. Payment of nonresident buyers shall be by sight or demand draft, with 1-4 of 1 per cent. exchange, with bill of lading attached, showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order, unless otherwise agreed.

27. When goods are delivered to the carrier as agreed, whether in whole or partial completion of trade, payment for same shall become due, if presented during banking hours, and all risks belong to the buyer.

28. On all sales of cotton seed products to or through regular brokers, the seller shall pay the brokerage, unless otherwise specially agreed.

29. When a trade is closed with or through a broker, it shall be understood that his fee has been earned, whether the goods are finally delivered or not, provided the failure to deliver arrives from the fault of the seller.

30. On all trades by telegraph, day messages requiring day answers shall be open until 12 midnight of the day on which sent. Night messages shall be open until noon following the night on which sent. The time when telegrams are filed in telegraph office sending same to govern, and this rule to apply only when no specific time is stated in the original offer.

31. Rules governing trades in cottonseed products are only applicable in the absence of a specific written contract stating special conditions, but either party to a trade may demand a formal written or printed contract as soon as the trade is completed. Such contracts (unless specially excepted) being subject to all the rules of this association.

32. All trades in cottonseed products shall be either immediate, prompt or specified dates of delivery.

(1) Immediate shall be within five working days.

(2) Prompt shall be within ten working days.

(3) Specified dates according to contract. In all cases bill of lading shall be evidence of date of shipment.

Buyers Tanks

33. In case the buyer furnishes tank cars, shipments of same by buyers shall be as follows:

(1) Immediate shipment, within two days.

(2) Prompt shipment, within five days.

(3) Specified Shipment—Tank cars shall be forwarded by buyer in such time that, under the ordinary course of transportation, the tank cars shall reach the seller in time to allow him to make delivery as per contract. In case the buyer does not furnish tank cars as specified above, he shall pay the seller \$2 per day for each tank car for every day's delay beyond the expiration of the contract time of shipment. The railroad records to govern as to time of shipments and time of deliveries of tank cars, provided that this \$2 per day is a demurrage charge only, and that nothing in this rule may be taken to limit or interfere with the rights of cancellation, or limit the measure of damage, under the contract.

34. If more than one tank car is to be furnished for the same delivery under one transaction, the first car only shall be shipped as above, and the balance shall follow as rapidly as the seller can, with certainty, load the same.

Seller shall in all cases load cars within forty-eight hours of arrival at destination.

Seller shall in all cases inspect tank cars and clean them if necessary, at the expense of the buyer, charging only actual cost for same.

In case the seller does not load tank cars within forty-eight hours after their arrival at the mill, he shall pay the buyer \$2 per day for each tank car for every day's delay beyond the forty-eight hours.

Time Contracts

35. When the time contract is made for any one of the products of a mill, with a date specified for the expiration, and the quantity or quality, or both, are not stipu-

lated, it is understood to be for all the possible output of the particular products named that can be made from seed worked up to midnight of the last day named in the contract; the whole to be put in proper condition for shipment as speedily as possible after the date of expiration of contract.

36. In all time contracts it is understood that the mill is to run to its full capacity and to use every means known to produce goods of the quality stipulated, when so named, and if failure to do either or both of these appears intentional, then both actual and consequential damages may be awarded by the "arbitration committee."

In case mill burns the contract is void.

Claims

37. All claims against shipments of cottonseed products must be made within five days after their arrival at American point of destination, except a product for export, in which case twenty days shall be allowed.

38. No claim from any foreign market will be recognized unless the proper samples or the goods are taken and preserved previous to their leaving the American shore, unless samples are drawn before removal from foreign dock, and samples taken according to rule 37 in claims and rules governing samples. This shall only apply to shipments on through bill of lading.

All claims to be brought before the committee of this association must be accompanied by an affidavit from a reliable party, substantially in the following form, describing and identifying the samples submitted as taken from and fairly representing the entire shipment.

Form for Claims

40. I, the undersigned, do hereby make affidavit that I have drawn fair and true samples from — package of —, being not less than — per cent. of the entire number of packages embraced in a shipment made by — from —, as evidenced by bill of lading dated —, and issued by —.

The samples were carefully taken so as to secure a fair representation of the con-

tents of the individual package and a true average of the quality of the entire shipment.

I certify to the correctness of the samples which are marked as follows —, and which represent the shipment marked or identified as follows: — or contained in —. Sworn before me, a notary, or J. P. of — County, and State of —, and duly authorized by law to take depositions, this — day of —, 190—.

Samples

41. Samples representative of any shipment of cottonseed products to secure the official recognition of this association or its committees, must be secured in substantially the following manner:

42. Oil.—If in tank cars, at least one gallon must be taken well down in the body of the oil, and from this a quart sample shall be drawn and placed in a perfectly clean tin can, which shall be securely fastened up, without the use of sealing wax, and carefully labeled, so as to guarantee its identity and correctness, and for the use of the arbitration committee.

In case of contention and when agreed samples are not furnished, the arbitration committee may consider samples furnished by both the seller and buyer; careful attention being given to properly sworn statements as to the manner of procurements and identification of the samples furnished.

43. If in barrels—A regular four-ounce sample bottle shall be filled from at least 5 per cent. of the barrels, selected at random, each sample to be from a separate barrel, and so taken as to represent its entire contents. Each sample so taken shall be sealed and labeled as provided above.

44. Cake—Sample pieces not less than three inches square shall be taken from at least 5 per cent. of the packages in each carload, or in the entire lot, if not shipped in carload lots, which pieces shall be wrapped in such manner as to keep each lot separate and distinct, and fairly representing the shipment from which taken. These samples shall be sealed and labeled so as to thoroughly identify them and the shipment which they represent.

45. Meal—Two ounces or more from a sack shall constitute a sample of meal, and must be drawn so as to fairly represent the entire contents of the bag. Ten or twenty samples from each carload, or fifty sacks from each 100 tons, if not shipped in carload lots, shall be sufficient to represent a shipment. Separate samples of meal should be placed in tinfoil and well wrapped in heavy paper, sealed and labeled, so as to identify them and the shipment they represent. Samples of meal, if of approximately same grade and quality, need not be kept separate, but may be commingled, in which case they must be placed in a metal mailing or sample box and carefully marked, showing the number of samples taken, as well as car number and mark.

46. Samples shall in every case be drawn in the presence of representatives of both buyer and seller, by reliable party or parties, who shall make affidavit as prescribed by these rules in the "Form of Claims."

If the seller refuses or neglects, for forty-eight hours, to appear in person or appoint a representative to draw the sample in the presence of the buyer or his representative for arbitration, then the buyer may appoint any disinterested person to draw such samples.

47. Samples drawn and presented to the association, with all expenses paid, in accordance with the above requirements, and with the prescribed form and agreement attached, shall be considered as sufficient evidence for arbitration.

Where claims are made and not sustained, the claimant must pay all the expenses incurred.

Arbitration

48. Arbitration may be held at New York, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas or Galveston, as agreed by the parties at difference, or in case they cannot agree, then by the secretary of this association.

49. In case of differences between members of this association, that cannot be amicably adjusted promptly, same shall be

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settled by arbitration upon the application of either, and the secretary shall call such arbitration at such place as he sees best promptly upon notice of such request. Either party refusing to arbitrate may be expelled upon proper complaint to the governing committee.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

The following new members were added to the roll:

New Automatic Weighing Machine Company, Boston; American Machinery and Construction Company, A. D. Moore, Vicksburg; Planters' Cotton Oil Company, A. St. C. Tennille, Montgomery; Taylor Cotton Oil Company, P. E. Ripley, Taylor, Tex.; Tuskegee Oil Mill, R. D. Connor, Tuskegee, Ala.; Raoul Vallon, New Orleans; Chickasaw Cooperage Company, W. L. Wellford, Memphis; Delta D. and R. Company, Chas. W. Drown, New Orleans; Consumers' Cotton Oil Company, J. B. Bowles, Houston; John A. Lewis, Meridian; J. G. Gash, New York; E. T. George, New Orleans; F. Heakes, New Orleans; A. J. Gaschen, New Orleans; H. E. Wells, Wilmington, N. C.; H. T. H. Eberts, Little Rock; Jas. Boyce, Chicago; North Mississippi Oil Mills, Geo. M. Buchanan, Holly Springs; Anson Oil and Ice Company, W. C. Hardison, Wadesboro, N. C.; Fennelly Box Company, New Orleans; Philip La Tourelle, New York; D. G. Dunlap, Texas Refining Company, Greenville, Tex.; Brownwood Oil Company, Dublin Cotton Oil Company, Hico Oil Mill, Stephensonville Oil Mill, C. H. Bencini; Tyler Cotton Oil Company, F. W. Madden, Tyler, Tex.; Tuscaloosa Cotton Oil Company, Tuscaloosa, Tex.; Munger Oil and Cotton Company, H. W. Munger, Mexia, Tex.; Tupelo Cotton Oil Company, J. H. Strain, Tupelo, Miss.; Geo. F. Tenulle, Savannah, Ga.; Kosciusko Oil Manufacturing and Fertilizing Company, Kosciusko, Miss.; T. S. Hawes Company, H. E. Turnas, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Felix Paquin, Memphis; J. S. Watson, Farmer Cotton Oil Company, Lexington, Miss.; Canton Oil Mill, L. Fort, Canton, Miss.; H. L. Ziegler, Galveston.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT READY

Gentlemen of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association: It is a pleasure and an honor to greet you here to-day in this the queen city of the South, this glorious city where cluster so many historic memories, and as we are gathered within her hospitable portals there is naught to mar the perfect ensemble of our surroundings.

The prospect is perfect in its entirety, and the twain business and pleasure not always homogeneous, but under such auspicious conditions realize their complement and give promise of making this the most memorable of all our conventions. We are here to marshal our intellectual forces in behalf of the cottonseed industry, to improve, amend and to stimulate to further activity this already progressive association.

I observe many of the faces of old friends and associates, as well as new members and visitors, and I hope your

stay will be replete in its fruition, and that all may catch the awakening spirit of progress that is abroad, and feel the importance of concerted action, that each of you may lend the strength of your influence, the wisdom of your counsel, and the fullness of your experience to this as well as future meetings.

Since our last convention nothing has occurred to demand the intervention of this association except the iniquitous Grout bill, taxing oleomargarine. This bill originated in the house and was ultimately put through that branch of congress early in December. Thus the scene of battle shifted to the Senate.

Representatives at Washington

In behalf of this association and in conjunction with the Texas association, delegates were appointed and appeared before the committee of agriculture, opposing this hurtful measure. Each member of the joint delegation performed yeoman service. Not only did they represent us before the committee, but they interviewed individual Senators and pointed out the gross injustice of the bill, and the great damage that its enactment would entail upon our industry. I would state that Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., at the request of the joint delegation, appeared before the committee and made an able and exhaustive argument in the interest of the crushers. We make grateful acknowledgment of his splendid work, and duly appreciate the services rendered by the delegations.

After the return of our representatives our officials continued their vigilance until Congress adjourned. While the agricultural committee finally reported the bill favorably, notwithstanding repeated efforts on the part of Senators favoring the measure, the strenuous opposition of our friends prevented its passage.

Thus the bill was relegated to the limbo of forgotten deeds. Not so with the wily dairyman, who, although "slightly disfigured, is still in the ring," and has already inaugurated another vigorous campaign against oleomargarine. Like Jonah's gourd, they have the faculty of springing up in a night, and will continue to molest until weighted with a permanent quietus. In order that we may go on with this opposition, I recommend that this association take steps to organize a bureau to oppose all legislation inimical to our interests, and with the further object of disseminating literature that will serve to educate the people up to

The Merits of Oleomargarine

If such work had been undertaken some years ago, I cannot believe that Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky would have enacted anti-color laws.

You are aware that the Senate failed to take action on the reciprocity treaties. Correspondence with Hon. John A. Kasson, special commissioner plenipotentiary, develops the fact that at his urgent request the President has released him without pay, but "subject to recall"; further-

more, I am advised by Mr. Kasson that the public interest in reciprocity is growing vigorously. I recommend that this association declare in no uncertain terms their interest in and advocacy of the treaties. In this connection every member of this association, as well as outside crushers, should interview their respective Senators and impress upon them the importance of the treaties to our industry.

At our last convention you authorized the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions favoring the passage of the ship subsidy bill, and said resolutions were duly prepared and mailed to our representatives in Congress, but, unfortunately, the bill failed to pass, chiefly on account of the determined opposition of Southern Senators.

Recommends New Rules

Our rules governing transactions in cottonseed products are incomplete, and I would recommend that they be carefully revised and made to more nearly conform to the demands of the business.

At our meeting at Old Point you instructed the president to appoint a committee to whom should be referred all applications for membership. Said committee was duly appointed, and the members thereof have conscientiously performed their duties, but experience teaches me that there is too much delay, and I recommend that this committee be abolished, and that applications be referred to the members of the governing committee in the state in which applicant may reside.

It is with pardonable pride that I note the prosperous condition of our association. Our membership has appreciably increased during the past year, and I gladly accord to our efficient secretary the credit for accomplishing this flattering result.

A word as to our governing committee. They have in a measure shifted the welfare and success of the association to official shoulders. Each member should be imbued with the spirit of upbuilding; should inspire his brother crusher without the fold with the importance of immediate connection.

For the hearty co-operation of individual members I am profoundly grateful. They have rendered my official duties most pleasant and cemented in closer bonds than commercial intercourse the ties that bind us.

I thank you for the honor conferred, and shall ever strive for the upbuilding of our association, seeing, as I do, in it the bulwark of the crushers—a power in our Southland.

WHY IS BUTTERINE TAXED?

(H. C. Pirrung, Columbus, Ohio.)

No one has ever been able to satisfactorily answer this question, and no one of broad mind and thoroughly unbiased has ever attempted to wholly define the question. When the butterine revenue law was passed by Congress during the years of 1885-6 there was absolutely no need for revenue of an internal nature, as statistics

(Continued on page 23)

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, ROOM 424 RIALTO BLDG., CHICAGO

Packinghouse Notes

Tim Byrnes, for many years cattle buyer for the Eastman Company, of New York, has accepted a position with Armour & Co., at Sioux City.

Judge Baker has signed the formal order, dismissing the suits of the girl can sealers against the stockyards firms, claiming damages from the corporations which were alleged to have blacklisted and kept them from work. The order sustains the demurrer of the packers to every count of the girls' declaration.

Board of Trade Notes

The Board of Trade directors Tuesday disproved of the petition asking that the rule prohibiting trading in puts and calls on the Exchange or elsewhere be amended so as to permit of trading outside of the Exchange building. "The Board of Trade would stultify itself," said President Warren, Tuesday, "by tacitly approving of a business which is a violation of the law of the State of Illinois. We would especially merit a loss of the esteem of the courts, to whom we must appeal in our contest with the bucket-shops."

Corn King Phillips has bought a membership in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. It is expected he will have a representative on the floor. Memberships are slowly creeping upward. One sold Tuesday for \$300, an advance of \$50 in two months.

The packing element is not inclined to talk bullish on the provision market yet. It wants the May and June run of hogs to come before the price either of product or of hogs is advanced. Those, however, who have no special interest in keeping the live hog down, and who are looking at the provision situation without the embarrassment of a packing-house are talking bullish. They are most influenced by the lard position. This is the time for accumulation, yet the lard stock has decreased all through May. There are six weeks more during which normally the stock of lard should grow some. By the end of June the receipts of hogs should begin to lessen, and then the stock of lard should begin to dwindle. But there is a

total of only 28,000 tierces of lard here, and if the decrease is to start from so small a figure as that it might not take long for the consumption to get right next to the manufacture with no intervening surplus stock at all. "I would not be surprised to see the lard price jump $\frac{1}{4}$ c some day," says a provision man of conservative view generally, "and I expect to see the lard price 2c higher than it is now before fall."

WOOL OUTLOOK IN UTAH

Eastern wool buyers, who have been sizing up the situation in Utah, state that the wool crop this year will foot up close upon 12,000,000 pounds, or fully 1,000,0000 pounds over and above the clip for Utah last season. Of this grand total a little over 7,000,000 pounds, so they say, has already been shorn, and 2,000,000 pounds sold at prices varying from 8 to 12½ cents. With the wool that was left over from last season, it is estimated that there is a total of 7,500,000 pounds in Utah awaiting sales. The clip at Black Rock has been cleaned up, while nearly all the wool at Milford has been disposed of at prices averaging close upon 10 cents a pound.—Salt Lake City News.

Railroad Notes

The management of the Grand Trunk has decided to make Portland its main ocean port during the winter months, and with this end in view is expending several million dollars there in fitting up the harbor, building docks and a mammoth elevator. Owing to these facts, the authorities of the city of Montreal expostulated with the Grand Trunk officials, fearing that the new plans would interfere with the export traffic by the way of Montreal. Apparently, however, this does not seem to be the purpose. Heretofore the Grand Trunk has routed most of its export shipments during the winter months by the way of Boston or New York, thereby losing the long haul. Under the new arrangement the company will be able to enjoy the long haul during all the year, and will thereby increase its freight rev-

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enue materially. The passenger department of the company has given notice that it will run the international limited both ways this summer.

When the Michigan Central changes time on June 9, the passenger department will put into service a splendidly equipped train, to be known as the Pan-American special. The new train will leave Chicago at 6 p. m. and arrive at Buffalo at 7:30 a. m. Returning, Buffalo will be left at 7:30 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 9 a. m.

It is said that the permanent retirement of C. S. Sutton as auditor of the Santa Fe Pacific at Los Angeles, Cal., will be followed by the appointment of J. S. Jennings, auditor of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, to succeed him, and that J. W. White will succeed Mr. Jennings at Galveston.

Only routine business is said to have been transacted at Tuesday's meeting of the Missouri Pacific directors.

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Manufacturing Sites on St. Clair River

Unequaled Rail and Water Transportation to both Eastern and Western Markets. Low Taxation.

Manufacturers contemplating a change of location will do well to correspond with us.

SOUTH PORT HURON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

Port Huron, Mich.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hogs a little higher; products opened 2 points up and further slightly advanced; good cash demand. New York, sold 40,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. 9; 10 lbs. 9½; smoking 10¼ @ 10½. Western lard 8.42. No other changes. BEEF begins to feel the higher prices of pork and is better; city India mess \$15.25 @ \$15.50.

Cottonseed Oil

Strong; a little export demand; foreign markets generally closer a trading basis. Prime yellow spot, 35 asked; June, 35 bid, July 35½ @ 35¾, Aug. 36 bid. Linseed Oil in Europe easing a little. London, 33s. 6d.

Tallow

Firmly held at advance to 4% for city in hhds. and 5½ bid, in tcs. more active; sales 250 hhds. city at 4%, to home trade. Weekly contract deliveries to the soap people here of about 200 hhds. went in at 4%.

Oleo Stearine

About 60,000 lbs. latterly sold at 8¾; further bid; to 9 @ 9½ asked.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

Executions aggregating \$2,301 have been issued against Dwyer Leather Company, Newark, N. J.

E. B. Raub has been ordered to terminate his receivership of the Eureka Packing Company, Indianapolis, as C. Philips, Franklin, Ind., had priority of appointment.

The Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Co., Florence, Ala., will erect a new building and add new machinery.

LATE ICE NOTES

—The Whitehall Creamery Company, Whitehall, Ill., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

—An icemaking plant will be erected at Stockton, Cal., says the Los Angeles Times.

—Bienville Brewery, Mobile, Ala., will erect a new plant.

—German Brewing Co., Cumberland, Md., will build brewery.

—The Ice Delivery Co., Asheville, N. C., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated to manufacture ice.

LATE COTTONSEED NOTES

The Sulphur Springs Oil Co., Sulphur Springs, Tex., will rebuild mill.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIPS

Proposed for membership: Daniel Roscoe Smart, commission; Edward Wasserman, broker; Francis John Paton, banker; Albert O. Brown, broker; John Arthur Joseph, news.

New members elected: R. H. Adams, Stephen R. Brown, Daniel Chauncey, W. C. Kellogg, C. E. Knoblauch, Charles E. Kuh, Charles E. Lewis, E. La Montague, Jr., W. B. Nivin, Edward J. Quigley, A. Sartorius, Thos. H. Sullivan and Walter Watson, Jr.

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GEORGE M. STERNE DEAD

The National Provisioner records with sincerest regret the demise of Mr. George M. Sterne, senior member of the firm of George M. Sterne & Son, who, after a long illness, succumbed to the inevitable on the evening of Wednesday, May 22. Mr. George M. Sterne, by his close connection of more than thirty years with the packing house, lard refinery, cottonseed oil and butterine business, was undoubtedly one of the best-known persons in the trade. His uprightness, not less than his almost unequalled practical and commercial knowledge of all the details of his important trades, secured for Mr. George M. Sterne general esteem and respect. It was only on November 15, 1898, when he, on account of his personal infirmity, associated his son, Mr. Charles A. Sterne in the new firm of George M. Sterne & Son. His expectations that the associated member of the firm, who had been for nearly twenty years connected with the same line of business, the last six years as purchasing agent for the N. K. Fairbank Company, would relieve him personally, even with a largely extended business, these expectations apparently were fully materialized. The National Provisioner was fortunate to secure weekly contributions from Messrs. George M. Sterne & Son about the situation of tallow, greases and stearines in the Chicago market, and these reports, like the business itself, will be continued by the worthy successor of the deceased expert. The National Provisioner extends its hearty condolence to the family of Mr. George M. Sterne, and to the firm.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE

The firm of Charles Morningstar & Co., of 48 Park Place, New York, is one of the very few existing that can celebrate their golden jubilee. It was just fifty years ago, in May, 1851, that the firm was founded by Mr. Charles Morningstar. The National Provisioner extends its heartiest congratulations to Messrs. Charles Morningstar & Co.

ALLEGED PROCESS OF PRESERVING BUTTER

Consul Freeman, of Copenhagen, under date of April 22, 1901, says:

"I am in receipt of so many inquiries from the United States in regard to the reported discovery of a new and successful process for preserving butter, meat, eggs, etc., that I am led to suggest that notice be given in the Consular reports that the so-called discovery is a failure. The alleged inventor applied for a patent, but his application was rejected. The sealed package of butter which was pre-

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

sented as a test of the process bore a notary's certificate as having been sealed up in 1900, but it was proved that the butter had been preserved only a few weeks, the date—February, 1901—having been surreptitiously changed to read February, 1900.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

MAY 18.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	13,000	500
Kansas City	100	7,000	...
Omaha	50	8,000	...
St. Louis	100	2,500	1,800
MAY 20.			
Chicago	26,000	35,000	18,000
Kansas City	3,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	2,200	4,500	6,000
St. Louis	2,300	5,000	4,000
MAY 21.			
Chicago	3,000	27,000	13,000
Kansas City	1,000	24,000	8,000
Omaha	4,250	14,500	2,000
St. Louis	4,000	5,900	800
MAY 22.			
Chicago	16,500	39,000	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	21,000	2,000
Omaha	2,700	10,500	4,500
St. Louis	2,000	5,500	2,000
MAY 23.			
Chicago	9,000	29,000	14,000
Kansas City	2,500	15,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	12,500	3,500
St. Louis	1,700	5,500	1,000
MAY 24.			
Chicago	2,500	22,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,500	13,000	2,000
Omaha	2,500	9,000	2,000
St. Louis	2,900	4,000	5,300
St. Paul	1,500	...

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TRADE GLEANINGS

H. M. Colvin, Lima, O., is erecting a fertilizer factory at Orange Township, O.

The American Hide & Leather Company may reopen the plant at Binghamton, N. Y.

The Franklin Soap Company, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated at Cincinnati, O.

The strike of Cudahy employes, at Milwaukee, Wis., is off, the union declaring its cause lost.

The East India Company, Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to deal in food products.

The R. W. English Refining Company, Montreal, Que., Can., will erect a large linseed oil mill and elevator.

The Kingan Provision Company will erect a five-story storage house as addition to their Philadelphia plant.

The Jones Bros. Fertilizing Company, Cincinnati, O., have received a permit to erect slaughter house and tanks.

The Cudahy Packing Company has filed certificate in Indiana, as required under the new foreign corporation law.

The Portland, Ore., horse abattoir recently shipped 31,600 pounds of pickled horse hams to Falkoping, Sweden.

The largest tannery in the south is being erected at Moorefield, W. Va., by Thomas Cover, Drayton & Leonard.

The sale of the Puget Sound Packing Company's plant, at Seattle, Wash., for \$62,000, has been set aside by the court.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania House prohibiting the importation and sale in that state of dressed carcasses of lamb and sheep with the hoofs on.

The Routlette Leather Company, Portville, N. Y., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated by W. H. Jebb, G. W. Brown and E. W. Fiske.

The Farquhar Food Company, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by Cosmo Farquhar, Jersey City, and others; J. B. Curtis, attorney, New York.

The National Angora Goat & Cattle Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by G. F. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; H. A. Field, Westboro, Pa., and others.

(Late Trade Gleanings, Page 18.)

L. W. FLETCHER DEAD

The pioneer pork packer of this country, Lafayette W. Fletcher, died of old age at Indianapolis, Ind., last week, after nearly seventy-seven years of life. He was identified for many years with the well-known firm of Coffin, Fletcher & Co., in the reorganization of which his son was recently made president.

Mr. Fletcher was born near Pittsburg, Pa., July 12, 1824, and commenced his career in the pork packing business at Madison, Ind., in 1848; later he moved to Franklin, Ind., and thirty-five years ago he made Indianapolis the scene of his operations. He was continuously in the business, and perhaps no other man was better qualified to tell of its evolution. For twenty years after he started in it, the business of pork packing was conducted with the crudest facilities, hand work and hand carrying being necessary in the absence of machinery, and the product was shipped on flatboats constructed at the packing house. The market then was local, but Mr. Fletcher lived to see the time when machinery, railroads and foreign markets completely revolutionized his business.

He leaves a son, brother, sister, three grandchildren and a wide circle of friends, who deeply mourn his death, after so many years of usefulness and industry.

TOURING MEXICO

Fort Worth, Texas, May 18.—A party of influential cattlemen and capitalists, some twenty in number, headed by W. W. Sylvester, vice-president of the Orient Railway Company, left here to-night over the Texas Pacific for a tour of Mexico on an important mission. Among the party were Thomas Trammel, J. B. McCauley, S. B. Burnett, G. H. Connell, Charles Ware, Ben Masterson, L. F. Wilson and O. D. Swearingen. They went in Mr. Sylvester's private car. It is understood that the object of the trip is to show these capitalists the valuable concessions granted the Orient Company by the Mexican government in the way of timber, mineral and grazing lands as an inducement that they may become interested in that road and the Republic. The claim is made by the big cat-

tle companies that the grazing lands in Texas and the Territories are fast being occupied by the farmer. This is forcing them to seek new fields and they believe what they want is in Mexico, hence the present trip. There are several millionaires in the party.

EXAMINATIONS FOR INSPECTOR

Civil service examinations will be held June 18, in Omaha, Sioux City and Burlington, for meat inspectors in the bureau of animal industry.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending May 1, 1901:

	Week May 18, 1901.	Week May 19, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to May 18, 1901.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom....	936	920	38,174
Continent.....	806	577	18,389
S. & C. Am.....	250	541	11,957
West Indies.....	1,100	1,110	53,081
Br. No. Amer. Colonies....	...	17	4,603
Other countries	5	...	619
Totals.....	3,097	3,165	124,803

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom....	11,954,735	12,394,880	389,155,329
Continent.....	1,410,940	967,496	55,611,525
S. & C. Am.....	97,700	77,517	3,639,417
West Indies.....	100,630	130,325	6,464,854
Br. No. Amer. Colonies....	...	...	9,000
Other countries	20,250	9,825	738,360
Totals.....	13,683,275	13,570,013	455,008,055

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom....	7,862,802	4,115,542	175,029,630
Continent.....	4,138,121	5,005,024	147,279,833
S. & C. Amer....	202,655	408,885	13,063,578
West Indies.....	765,945	619,230	14,715,823
Br. No. Amer. Colonies....	560	4,880	67,942
Other countries	55,040	37,560	1,794,998
Totals.....	13,025,213	10,792,211	351,949,393

Recapitulation of week's exports ending May 18, 1901:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,787	5,741,100	6,318,040
Boston.....	170	3,875,082	1,553,285
Portland, Me....	...	729,225	795,000
Philadelphia....	250	648,900	690,750
Baltimore.....	731	258,397	2,171,175
Norfolk.....	...	...	...
N'port News....	...	...	448,663
New Orleans....	23	11,075	303,400
Montreal.....	106	2,364,546	708,830
St. John, N. B....	...	...	...
Galveston, Tex....	...	...	...
Totals.....	3,097	13,683,275	13,025,213

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900 to May 18, 1901	Nov. 1, 1899 to May 19, 1900	Decrease
Pork pounds.....	24,960,600	27,776,400	2,815,800
Hams and bacon, pounds.....	455,606,055	443,007,101	...
Lard, pounds.....	351,949,353	378,800,981	26,851,628

**Genuine
Parchment
Paper**

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your meat in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this, . . .

Fifteenth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

IMPROVED LIMING METHODS

(Continued from May 18th.)

Proportion of Depilatory

The proportion of depilatory necessary for liming and swelling purposes is 1 to 1½ oz. each for hides, ½ to ¾ for kips, ¼ to ½ for calfkins; if the water is hard a little more may be used. The swelling or liming is usually completed in one to four days, depending on the nature and condition of the hide or skin, the strength at which the depilatory has been used and the temperature of the limes.

Every tanner must use his judgment as to these matters, and if the right results are not obtained on first trial, something has been done wrong. It is also important that the hides or skins be opened out, examined and handled daily. The beaming, fleshing, etc., can be done immediately after unhairing or after swelling; any stray hairs which may remain, hair on head or shanks, will be easily removed when cleaning the grain after swelling.

Horse Hides

The unequal thickness of horse hides renders them particularly difficult to unhair and swell sufficiently for splitting, and to overcome this use the depilatory for the fore parts, 18 degrees, and the hind parts 22 to 24 degrees, either clear or with slacked lime as before described, or depilatory without any lime, as for sole leather. In painting with two different strength liquors, one man can apply the weaker while another man is using the stronger. Swell or plump with the depilatory water or add the depilatory in the limes. Reduce usual time of liming about one-half to one-third; the after treatment and handling are as usual and as previously described.

Hog and Alligator Skins

Hog and alligator skins are treated in the same manner as horse and other hides. It should be remembered by the tanner that the office of the lime, on any skin intended for leather, is primarily to unhair; the bate, contrary to the action of lime or cold water, does not swell the skin, its object being to dissolve and enable him to clean and work out the corlin or bone and perishable animal part of the skin. When this is accomplished, leather can be made, and not before.

The complete removal of the hair sheaths and other matter incorporated with the grain could be effected in the limes. However, by the time this could be brought about the hides would be overlimed and the result would be coarse, spongy leather. Every intelligent tanner, however, knows that no exact or arbitrary rules can be given for handling any kind of hides or skins, as the time required varies greatly—dependent on the kind and conditions of the skins or hides, temperature, condition of the atmosphere, temperature of the limes and drench in uses, etc.

It may be well to add to the foregoing a few simplified rules: Handle the stock promptly, particularly in hot weather. Weaken and keep the limes perfectly sweet and clean. Never allow the grain of your skins or hides to get dry or harden. Use care with your drench and don't let your skins heat.

Cause and Effects

If the grain is coarse, rough or raised, you have not got all the salt out before painting. If the grain is clouded or mottled after finishing, the fault is usually because the skins have lain too long after depilating, grain exposed before washing, or they have not been properly opened

out when put in the limes. If your grain cracks after finishing, the hide has been heated at some stage or has been improperly prepared before the depilatory has been applied.

None of the above results are caused by the use of depilatory, but by its misuse and careless or reckless use of lime, bate, lazy and ignorant beam work, or by using some inferior grade of goods. The Reporter recommends the firms whose advertisements appear in this issue. They have had years of experience in dealing with the leather trade and their goods will be found satisfactory.—Reporter.

Answers to Correspondents

J. O. CARDER, SEATTLE, ORE.—The way the results are obtained relative to the values of the different cuts of the hog appeared in the issue of May 4th. By consulting your file you will find your questions there fully answered under "Answers to Correspondents."

F. CO., LIMITED, LIVERPOOL, ENG.—Prime steam lard is usually shipped in lots of 250 tierces. For export purposes the chime and bilge hoofs are nailed to ensure the hoops staying on the packages. While this nailing is ordinarily done at the time of shipping it is far better to spend the extra time devoted to nailing the tierces, generally in a rush, to nailing them just previous to filling. By this method no time is lost in waiting to load the stock and furthermore, in storing and rolling the tierces around the packing house, the tierces will hold in better condition than when they are not thus nailed.

"BUTTER MAKER," ONONDAGA, N. Y.—You have forgotten in your letter two things which should accompany every letter of inquiry for information, viz.: your name and address and the stamp for reply by mail. We make it an inflexible rule never to answer unsigned letters. It is necessary to give your name and address which we will not publish if you so desire.

C. C. DUVAL, BENNINGTON, VT.—The amount of protein and fat varies largely in commerce feeding stuffs. Usually you can depend upon obtaining from 42 to 45 per cent. of protein in cottonseed meal, but the manufacturers seldom guarantee over 43 per cent. The per cent. of fat in

this meal is also variable, from 6 to almost 15 per cent. having been found in commercial cottonseed meal. The manufacturers usually guarantee 9 or 10 per cent. of fat in the meal as a minimum. Cottonseed meal is the most concentrated of any of the common feeding stuffs.

E. EDGAR, DETROIT, MICH.—Saccharated pepsin and pepsin are separate and distinct articles, although both contain the essential constituent pepsin. There has not yet been isolated any of the digestive ferments in an absolutely pure state. What are ordinarily termed pepsin, pancreatin, trypsin, etc., are but concentrated forms of the principles of these ferments. Saccharated pepsin is made by mixing 9 parts of sugar of milk with 1 part of pepsin as prepared for pharmaceutical use.

"CHARLES O.," KANSAS CITY.—When you desire to ascertain the specific gravity of a liquid, it is best to use, when accuracy is desired, a specific gravity bottle of a suitable capacity, at a definite temperature. The specific gravity of alcohol or of any mixture of alcohol and water, may, however, also be ascertained by means of an accurate hydrometer, preferably that prescribed by the United States Government for the use of internal revenue and custom house officers. The specific gravities of liquors are generally taken at a temperature of 15° centigrade (59° Fah.) as compared with water at the same temperature. The specific gravity of fats is usually taken at 100° C. (212° Fah.).

"FREEZING," BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.—The method of thawing frozen beef cuts is simple but effective to give them the appearance of fresh cuts. Frozen beef tenderloins, over two years old, have been thawed out, treated very simply and inexpensively and brought to a state scarcely distinguishable from the fresh cuts. We can furnish you this process if you wish to use it.

O. M., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—We are instituting inquiries and will advise you by letter.

T. L., CITY.—The law requiring the closing of butcher shops on Sunday, recently passed by the Legislature, does not go into effect until September 1st. Your informant was in error when he told you the law became effective at once. We published its full text at the time the bill was signed in the columns of The National Provisioner.

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Pure Flake Graphite,
THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.
Sample and Pamphlet Free.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Exhaust Heads for John Bull

The British Government have just ordered

Burt Exhaust Heads

Exhaust pipes drip in England as well as in America.

Shall we correct this nuisance for you?

Send for Catalogue.

THE BURT MFG. CO., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

Largest Manufacturers of Oil Filters in the World

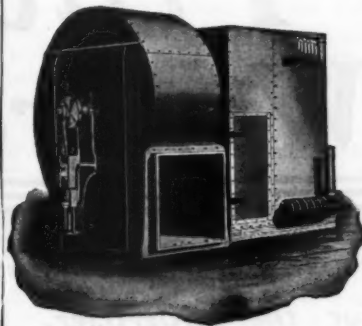
INSURANCE NOTES

Owners of manufacturing plants of sufficient size to maintain private fire departments among their employes may gain a useful hint from the Jacksonville conflagration. When the fire started, the employes of the factory upon whose premises it began attempted to extinguish it themselves, without the aid of the city fire department; and when the latter was finally summoned the fire had gained such headway that it drove the firemen away, forcing them to abandon their hose without even turning off the water, thus greatly reducing the available supply. It should be a rigid rule with every private brigade that, on the appearance of a fire, at least one member shall be designated to immediately turn in an alarm to the city department. It should be remembered that a minute at the start is worth ten minutes later.

A remarkable, though gradual, movement has been in progress during the past two or three years, looking to the placing of fraternal and assessment associations upon a more stable foundation than they have hitherto occupied. Forced by the inevitably rising death rate to increase assessments, the fraternal have incurred the distrust of their members to a great and growing extent, many of them having succumbed. The business assessment organizations first changed to the "stipulated premium" plan, and are now joining the ranks of the "old-line" companies, some twenty-five having already taken this step. It is believed that a new law recently passed in New York State was devised primarily to enable one of the leading exponents of the old assessment system to reorganize on a legal reserve basis. This evolution seems a natural accompaniment of the broadening knowledge of insurance matters, and certainly tends towards a fuller accomplishment of the beneficent ends of life insurance. The insurance commissioner of Connecticut, in speaking of fraternal societies, says: "I am decidedly of the belief that the public is more and more being brought to understand that this species of insurance is valuable only in the line of affording temporary indemnity, and that it does not answer the purpose of reliable whole life insurance." This being granted, and the financial organizations being considered, it would appear reasonable for the man desiring to make the safest and surest provision for his family to take the same class of insurance (viz.: that for a limited "term") in a company having ample assets to guarantee every contract, especially as it would cost him little, if any, more. Thus, a man aged 35 years, can obtain "term" insurance for ten years at about \$13 per \$1,000 per annum. It would, however, be more satisfactory and economical in the end, to take an ordinary whole-life, non-participating policy, costing, say, \$21.28 per \$1,000, and carrying, among other privileges, that of surrendering the contract for cash, at the end of 10 years for \$112, or after 15 years for \$189, or after 20 years for \$276, or for equitable values at earlier or later dates.

DRYING APPARATUS

FOR DRYING
SOAP, GLUE, FELT, HAIR, TANKAGE, ETC.



REDUCES TIME
IMPROVES QUALITY

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia

Chicago London

Produce Exchange Notes

The annual meeting of the members of the Exchange for the purpose of receiving reports of the Board of Managers and treasurer, and the transaction of such other business connected with the affairs of the corporation as may be presented for consideration will be held in the managers' room Tuesday, May 28, at 2:15 p. m.

Frank Commiskey, who was stricken with apoplexy recently, died at the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning. The deceased will be recollected as for many years an active partner of the Central Lard Company, of New York, and a member of the Produce Exchange Board of Managers.

Produce Exchange memberships were sold at \$400.

The Produce Exchange annual election will be held Monday, June 3. A president, vice-president and treasurer are to be chosen, as well as six members of the board. It is likely that more interest will be attached to the election than in many years. A strong effort is being made to induce Elliot T. Barrows to accept a renomination for the presidency. Mr. Barrows has been president for two terms. He has had an exceptionally large amount of official business to attend to, and the members generally desire to show further appreciation of his valuable services. He, however, feels that it is time that some other member should take the responsibility of the position that he has held.

Visitors at the Exchange: Cecil Rawson, A. F. Langdon, N. C. Thompson, London; Louis Voigt, Hamburg; Elias A. Wolff, San Juan, P. R.; T. Rocholl, F. Fenchel, Bremen; D. E. Stott, Detroit; H. F. Hall, Kansas City; A. B. Cutter, Toledo; M. W. Frick, E. A. Valentine, Charles G. Livingston, Chicago; C. C. Mairgay, New Orleans.

"Wall Street" furnished a number of buying orders for wheat upon the Produce Exchange this week, as the trading floor of the latter is now very convenient to the Stock Exchange people, many of whom are now members of the Produce Exchange. It is said that a contingent of the Stock Exchange operators are now "long" of about 1,500,000 bushels July wheat. As these people were highly successful in the late excitement in the stock market, it is presumed that there is a good deal of strength back of their present wheat operations.

In our review of the commercial markets for two or three weeks previous to the development of the panicky stock market we gave reasons for a probable soon turning of the speculative sentiments of the country from railway and other shares to commercial commodities. This week has shown much wider outside speculative interest in grain and hog products, while the latter had been for a long time dull on speculative account.

The Liverpool Grain Exchange will be closed May 25, 27 and 28, and for provisions, May 25 and 27.

The Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of

The R. B. Interlocking Switch

1152 and 1154 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packing-houses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Straight line track
in position.



Curve line track
in position.

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We say The National Provisioner is a paying medium for the advertiser. We prove our confidence in it by using its pages for our own advertisements. They bring us profitable returns. Other advertisers say the same thing. We do not send out circulars. Our announcements in The National Provisioner are a better paying business proposition. If it pays us, if it pays others -- and experience amply proves it does -- it will pay advertisers who have not tried it.

THE

National Provisioner

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Cottonseed Crushers Convention—Continued.

will show that our government was very prosperous during these years, and that its Treasury was almost overtaxed with the surplus on hand at that time.

It is perhaps known to all of you that in addition to the two cents per pound revenue levied upon butterine there was a license imposed on the retailer of \$48 per annum; on the wholesaler \$480 per annum, and on the manufacturer \$600, payable in advance. This revenue and tax on butterine produced an income, during the first eight months of its existence, to the government, of 3 30-100 cents per pound on each pound of butterine made, and it cost the government 1 13-100 cents per pound to collect this revenue, showing a net gain during these first eight months of 2 17-100 cents per pound for each pound of butterine manufactured.

These eight months being the first, and consequently the most expensive months for collecting this revenue, the cost of collecting, as above stated, was far in excess of any succeeding year, because, as shown by statistics, for the years 1888 and 1889 the cost was only .008 per pound; in 1892, .007 3-10 per pound; in 1895, .0061 per pound; in 1898, .0052 per pound, and in 1899 and 1900 it cost the government less than .005 per pound for collecting this revenue and tax.

Collection Cost Reduced

According to the above statistical figures it will be noted that the cost of collection has reduced more than half from the first year and that the net gain to the government on butterine is proportionately much larger, on account of the increased manufacture and immense revenue obtained thereby. In 1898 the total tax collected on butterine was 2 29-100 cents per pound, and this same year it cost our government exactly 2 29-100 cents per pound for the collection of all its internal revenue, including butterine, tobacco of all kinds, liquors, beer, etc., showing that the tax on butterine alone paid the government its entire operating expenses for its Internal Revenue Department, leaving a clear gain on all other internal revenue collected. It may be presumed that with the increased production of butterine that this year it will even show that the Internal Revenue tax on butterine alone will not only have paid the entire cost of collecting the entire revenue of the United States, as it did in 1898, but it will show a net gain to the government, in addition to paying all of these expenses, which is certainly an item that this government of our people cannot easily lose sight of.

Makers Burdened

Not only are the manufacturers of butterine burdened with a heavy revenue and tax, but they are compelled to return to the government, at the expiration of each month, in duplicate, a voluminous report that is kept up daily, showing the kind of materials used for the manufacture of butterine and the total number of pounds used in its production, also the number of packages and the total pounds sold to each purchaser, with his name, street ad-

dress, location of city, county and state, together with a recapitulation of the total number of packages on hand the first of each month, the number made during the month being added thereto, deducting therefrom the number of packages and pounds sold, giving the balance on hand on the first of the succeeding month, which, in itself, is an undertaking that no other business under the Internal Revenue Department is subjected to, and besides the above, the manner of affixing the stamps, first with paste and then attaching them to the packages with five tacks, is another item of expense to the manufacturer of butterine that no other industry under this department is compelled to comply with.

Insatiable Buttermakers

When this present law on butterine was first introduced in Congress the friends of the bill wanted it taxed ten cents per pound, to which there was, even at that time, the most strenuous objection, as evidenced by the Congressional Report, and a compromise was effected by the enactment of a "two cents per pound" revenue, which at that time was stated to be in the line of an experiment, which should have been more appropriately called an appeasement of the insatiable desire of the buttermakers to crush out this then rapidly growing and now important industry.

What Cleveland Said

Even President Cleveland, in approving of this measure, took occasion to remark about its unconstitutionality in the following language:

"The Constitution has invested Congress with a very wide legislative discretion, both as to the necessity of taxation and the selection of the objects of its burden, and though, if the question was presented to me as an original proposition, I might doubt the present need of increased taxation, I deem it my duty, in this instance, to defer to the judgment of the legislative branch of the government, which has been so emphatically announced in both houses of Congress upon the passage of this bill."

This proves, beyond any question of doubt, that the stamp of disapproval was markedly vivid, from the humblest layman to the then President of the United States.

Prehistoric Ideas

Now come the antiquated followers of this hostile legislation, seemingly aroused from their "Rip Van Winkle" slumber, and in this enlightened, progressive, stimulative and high-scienced age, in the year 1901, attempting, through the late lamented Grout bill to take back into the almost prehistoric age the people of these United States, to again trespass upon the almost sacred time of Congress through a ten-cent tax measure on butterine; to again attempt to destroy the butterine industry, which has not only its own merits as its defense, but the stamp of approval given by this government through its internal revenue, which taxed the manufacture and sale of butterine under its laws.

The paid advocates of the Grout bill cannot conceive that the 108,000,000 pounds of butterine manufactured during the last

revenue year was consumed by the people of these United States, and that up to this writing no casualty or disaster of any nature has been reported from the consumption of this vast amount of butterine. I will not attempt to state what impression they have of what becomes of the butterine manufactured, but it is fair to presume that they, in the innermost recesses of their hearts, feel that it was consumed by our people, with a full knowledge of the article they purchased, and that an appreciative appetite recommended its continued use, and from its palatability an increased consumption, and in addition recommended it to their relatives, friends and neighbors. The creamerymen are, however, awakening to the fact that on account of the superior advantages of butterine over butter and the lesser cost per pound for butterine, that the alert and economical people are purchasing it in preference to the "old fashioned" and early rancifying butter. They very wisely, during the pending of the Grout bill in our last Congress, refrained from attacking the healthfulness and superiority of butterine over butter, only occasionally referring to it, in order, no doubt, to earn their salary by burdening the records, in the attempt to refute the arguments of the opponents to the bill on this point, but contented themselves with the cry of "fraud." Characteristic to their penurious, biased and prejudiced minds, they forgot that every time they uttered the cry of "fraud" they insulted their own government in all its official capacities, in so far as it relates to butterine. First of all they made the bold and astounding falsehood, without reserve, that its manufacture and sale were conducted fraudulently. This, in my opinion, is the most unpardonable insult that anyone could heap upon the Internal Revenue Department of our government, for it would openly charge them either with collusion or the most flagrant dereliction of duty.

Wilson's Reply

The now deceased and Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Wilson, was compelled to answer this cry of "fraud," and in which he stated that only a fractional per cent. of the whole was sold fraudulently and that but very little difficulty was experienced with dealers in this commodity. This statement was a thunderbolt that almost destroyed their camp, but they had one threadbare argument left, and that was, the color question, they claiming that it was fraudulent to color butterine yellow, because it imitated yellow butter, and it is fair to presume that if the Grout bill had passed, and all of the butterine for the next ten years would have been made white, they would have come to Congress in 1910 and wanted butterine colored blue or black, because by leaving the yellow color out of butterine it imitated the natural color of butter.

Congress, in 1886, defined butterine, giving its composition and added thereto that it could be made "with or without harmless coloring matter." This again shows distinctly that they are also attacking the judgment and wisdom of Congress, which

(Continued on Page 25.)

Swift's Premium Hams

Are made from fine selected corn-fed porkers, the kind that produce tender, juicy hams. They are cured and smoked with particular care in order to produce the famous Premium flavor. Approved by the U. S. Government.

Swift & Company

Packing Plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul

OVER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BRANCH HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES

Cottonseed Crushers Convention—Continued.

gave discretionary power to the manufacture of butterine to make it either with or without harmless coloring matter. Ever since the first pound of butterine was manufactured in this country it has been colored yellow, and in 1870 the yellow color of butterine was such a distinct characteristic that buttermakers, large and small, immediately began to introduce artificial coloring matter into their product, so that at this day there is no butter made, with but very few exceptions, that is not artificially colored, and I may say, in full justice, colored because they want a uniform color, such as the butterine manufacturer has in his product. Their cry of "fraud" is really nonsensical. It would be as proper and just to forbid the making of hardware and tools in these United States because it so happens that a number of burglaries are committed by their use. The manufacture and sale of butterine has just as much right as the manufacture of steel has over iron, or the production of electricity over candle light, and every new discovery should be classed as a complement to nature, which has given us its products in a crude form, relying upon the ingenuity of man for its perfection in the various achievements of his profession or art. Butterine fits exactly into this class, as it is purely a composition of natural products, finished by man's genius, and is an everyday, commonsense method of producing a superior substitute for butter.

Insane Taxation

There is no sane reason for the taxation of butterine at this time any more than there was in 1885 and 1886, and had that characteristic, inimitable and world-reputed spirit of fair mindedness been manifested at that time, the taxation of this product would never have become a law, but would have received such regulation as would have appeased the insatiable, destructive appetite of the dairy and creamerymen, which is all that would have been necessary for the proper conduct of the manufacture and sale of butterine, and which every manufacturer of butterine, or advocate of the product, was willing to have promulgated.

The Dairy Vote

In my opinion there is but one real objection to butterine, and the one which is the cause of all these infamous state laws, and that is "the dairy vote." Were it not for the dairy vote, and that Congress and state legislators were swerved by this dairy vote, there would not be one word said against the manufacture and sale of butterine, but, on the contrary, we manufacturers of butterine would receive a halo of praise for the manufacture of this product, which has brought it within reach of all classes of our people. We would have been complimented, encouraged and admired just like the promoters of the telephone, the telegraph, electric light, steam and electric motive power machinery.

We are, however, swayed at the present time (more particularly than former years) with political "fadisms," which seem to be the rule for political aggrandizement, and

which are, in every sense, extremely dangerous, and in this instance work against the pocketbook of the economist and citizen in moderate circumstances. But what do the politicians or buttermakers care, just so their particular pocketbook or ambition is satisfied? In this last Congress dozens of members voted for this measure for no other reason than that their agricultural constituents demanded it, and through this demand was carried an open expression that unless the member voted for the Grout bill his political doom would surely follow. Many Congressmen freely expressed themselves, unofficially, that they voted for the Grout bill against their heart's inclination and the dictation of their conscience, but excused themselves on the ground that their political ambition would have been destroyed had they not done so, and were secretly glad that the Grout bill was defeated.

Grout Bill "Bugaboo"

This Grout bill was a "bugaboo," and, as one Congressman expressed himself, after hearing that it would be revived this coming winter, that "there was only one regret at his re-election and that was, that he would again be compelled to reluctantly cast his vote in favor of this iniquitous measure, if it was presented."

Now, gentlemen, think of it. Political ambition, political threats are the only reasons why butterine is taxed. It is the reason for millions of dollars being extorted from the consumers of butterine, just because the dairymen have in their power the influence to sway our Congress and the several state legislatures for the serving of their selfish ends.

Legislatures' Actions

The act of Congress in 1885-6 acted like an epidemic upon the majority of our state legislatures, who seemed to almost fall over themselves to enact crushing and oppressive laws, for the creation of offices for a number of political constituents, whose only duty is to harass and annoy men engaged in the sale of butterine under the guise of looking after all classes of foods, which serves as a subterfuge for the accomplishment of their real purpose.

It is beyond any argument but that the real purpose of the advocates of the Grout bill is bent solely upon the destruction of the butterine industry, and that they are simply attempting, under the guise of color and regulative laws, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of this product, and the best evidence of this fact is their attempt to abolish interstate commerce laws relating to butterine. It is, without question, the boldest attempt that has been inaugurated in the history of the United States, for, not only does it destroy the butterine industry, but allied industries, such as the manufacture of salt, butter color and butter tubs, for it is a well known fact that very few farmers put their butter into tubs. It is also a menace to the cotton industry, because there are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cotton cloth used annually by butterine manufacturers for wrapping the rolls and

prints of their butterine; and in this connection it also attempts to destroy a growing industry which you gentlemen are representing, and in addition to all of this it is an injury to the cattle industry of the United States, so that they, with their seeming inoffensive color legislation, strike out with a many-lashed whip for the destruction of kindred industries connected with the manufacture of butterine. And for what purpose do these creamerymen appeal to Congress? There is but one, and that is, for the purpose of creating an exorbitant profit for their product, as none of them has ever dared to say that the butter industry of the United States is a losing business venture. Every one of them is making money and, I dare say, even a better average than a great many other industries in the United States. They are not content with a ten per cent. or fifteen per cent. net profit, but they want more, which they cannot get legitimately in competition with this new food product, and therefore pityingly appeal to Congress just like an infant son runs to his mother for protection from a boy of his own age who had slapped him, and who did not have the heart to stand up and defend himself.

Fight Together

It is quite necessary and highly important that all industries allied to butterine take up this fight in common, and again present this measure forcibly and honestly to Congress, when we can have but one result, and that is either the continuance of this present unnecessary tax, or, as we may faintly hope for, a reduction which approximately would equal regulating the manufacture and sale of butterine.

OUR SOUTHERN PORTS AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE OIL MILL INDUSTRY

(By R. L. Heflin, of Galveston)

More than seventy-five per cent. of the cottonseed cake and meal manufactured in the United States is exported, and the foreign markets for oil regulate to a large extent its value. And while the volume of oil exported is not so regular and definite in quantity as that of cottonseed meal and cake, mills are as much interested in the foreign oil markets as they are in the foreign cake and meal markets. More than seventy-five per cent. of the cottonseed products exported from the United States are shipped from southern ports, and, therefore, every oil mill is directly interested in these ports. Every item of freight and charges on cottonseed products from the time it leaves the mill until it reaches the steamer is paid directly or indirectly by the mills, therefore the items of expense at every port become a factor in the net proceeds that mills receive for their product. Heretofore the mills have taken great interest in freight rates in their respective territories, and have frequently held important meetings and sent their representatives before general freight agents, as well as railroad commissioners, in order to secure reasonable rates for their product, but up to this time the question of port charges and port

(Continued on page 57.)

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—J. Forward, Meadowville, W. Va., will establish a creamery.

—Biven's creamery, at Terrell, Tex., was wrecked by a cyclone.

—New machinery will be installed in the creamery at Southville, N. Y.

—The Rockingham Creamery Company, Rockingham, Va., has been incorporated.

—The Imperial Creamery Company, Imperial, Pa., capital \$4,600, has been organized.

—J. B. Rackliff, Correy, Pa., will erect a condensed milk factory at Rochester, Minn.

—Chapin & Sacks, Washington, D. C., will build an ice factory and cold storage plant.

—The Bristol Creamery, Canterbury Depot, N. H., will establish a branch at Boscawen.

—The Consumers' Ice Company, Sandusky, O., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

—The Cutler Packing Company, Eastport, Me., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

—The Flowing Springs Creamery Company, Huntsburg, O., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated.

—The Arnprior Creamery Company, Arnprior, Ont., Can., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

—The People's Ice Company, Harrisburg, Pa., has been organized by C. H. Forney, J. Spotts, C. C. Forney and others.

—The Ira J. Mix Dairy Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by J. T. Richards, T. E. Milchrist and O. F. Rydell.

—The Northern Market Company, Washington, D. C., capital \$6,000, has been incorporated by J. B. Wilson, S. C. Wilson, F. P. Davis and others.

—The Toronto Milkmen's Company, Toronto, Ont., Can., capital \$125,000, has been incorporated by Clarke Wallace, N. Silverthorne and others.

—The Childs' Unique Dairy Company has leased quarters in a new building, to be erected at Wall and Water streets, New York, for twenty-one years.

—The New Lisbon Butter and Cheese Company, New Lisbon, Ind., capital \$2,000, has been incorporated by C. P. Wissler, B. S. Herr and F. Nation.

—The Montgomery Dairy & Creamery Company, Montgomery, Ala., has been incorporated by A. Fitzpatrick, E. W. Menefee, B. H. Johnson and others.

—The Cleveland Creamery Product Company, Cleveland, O., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by D. E. Stauffer, W. G. Schaal, J. M. Murray and others.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

FRED W. WOLF COMPANY ORDERS

Hygeia Brg. Co., Passaic, N. J., 75-ton refrigerating plant with 30-ton ice-making plant complete.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y., 25-ton refrigerating plant with direct expansion piping complete for new cold storage house.

Valeptine Meat Juice Company, Richmond, Va., 10-ton ice making plant.

G. H. Hammond Company, Hammond, Ind., large order of ammonia fittings for their Hammond plant.

G. H. Hammond Company, St. Joseph, Mo., direct expansion piping and ammonia fittings for their St. Joseph, Mo., plant.

Herman Winters, Savannah, Ga., brine tank coils and supplies for new brewery.

Cherokee Mills Company, Cherokee, Kansas, ammonia condenser and ice-making equipment for their new plant.

Standard Brg. Co., Chicago, direct expansion piping.

Independent Brg. Co., Chicago, direct expansion piping.

Irwin Bros., Chicago, direct expansion piping.

Beatrice Creamery Company, Beatrice, Neb., direct expansion piping.

Pedro P. Roxas, Manila, P. I., large order of ammonia condensers and equipment for brewery.

Gottfred Brg. Co., Chicago, condensers and ammonia fittings for new addition.

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pany, Algiers, La., equipment for new ice-making plant.

Kensington Hygeia Ice Company, Philadelphia, Pa., ammonia condensers.

Parsons Cold Storage and Crystal Ice Company, Parsons, Kansas, equipment for ice-making plant.

Scholze Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn., ammonia condensers and equipment, to take place of material recently destroyed by fire.

Weneker Morris Candy Company, St. Louis, Mo., ammonia condensers.

YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY ORDERS

Strawbridge & Clothier, proprietors of one of the largest dry goods houses in Philadelphia, have just placed an order with the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., for a complete 10-ton refrigerating plant. This plant will be used for the storage of furs and other valuable material in their line. The plant will be installed during the summer months.

Arthur G. Enock, of London, England, on a recent visit to this country, placed an order with the York Manufacturing Company for a 5-ton refrigerating plant for a firm in England. At the same time he also placed a contract for two 20-ton ice-making and refrigerating machines to be shipped to the Mauritius Islands.

BUFFALO FAT CUTTER

John E. Smith's Sons, 50 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., have placed on the market the "Buffalo Fat Cutter," another of their really fine machines, and one for which there will be a strong demand. They have been experimenting with this machine for some time and now have no hesitancy in sending it out with their name behind it. It is very strong and powerful, and intended for much usage. It cuts large quantities of fat into inch square pieces ready for kettle rendering and reduces the cracking cakes from five to ten per cent., giving a great gain in the quantity of pure lard. Lard renderers will appreciate a machine of this kind, and the manufacturers will give further particulars upon application.

Cannot Store Oleomargarine

Oleomargarine dealers cannot store their products in Minnesota for shipment and sale at outside points. The attorney general rendered an opinion that the law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine within the state also makes it illegal to store it within the state for future delivery. Acting on this decision, the commission will give the companies a reasonable time to get their oleo out of the state, and then seize whatever may be found.

RUMORS AT OMAHA

Several rumors have been afloat in Omaha recently. One was to the effect that the Swift plant had been sold to Armour & Co. Another was that the Omaha Packing Company had purchased the abandoned Hammond plant; and a third had it that the Hammond heirs would reopen the plant. All were declared groundless.

ARMOUR'S SIOUX CITY STAFF

R. C. Lowe, manager of the Armour packing plant at South Omaha, will be manager of the Sioux City plant of Armour & Co., just acquired. Charles W. Lennon will be hog buyer and local manager, and William Wyness, of Chicago, will be cattle buyer.

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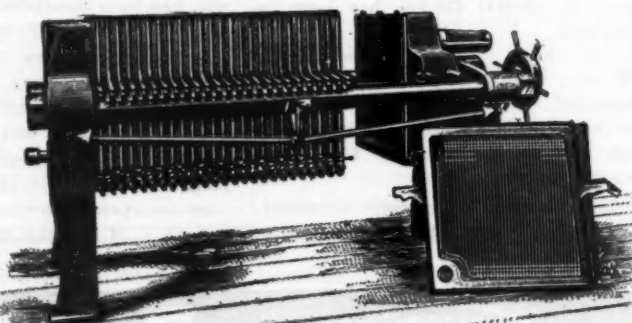
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TREASURY DECISIONS

The United States Treasury Department has decided that:

Stamps are not required on export bills of lading.

Certificates of importation should only be issued upon written requests. They may be amended by the collector issuing same so as to be used at a port other than that designated, if the request be changed accordingly by the applicant.

A sample of cocoanut oil and other ingredients, containing no butter, and which has not been churned with milk or cream, the analysis of which appears to confirm the statement of the manufacturers that it was a mixture of Ko-nut (a refined cocoanut oil) and beef fat, "the admixture to Ko-nut being to give it the kneadable and plastic character so typical of lard and entirely lacking in cocoanut oil," the sample being put up in imitation of lard and not of butter, held not subject to tax as oleomargarine.

FRANK SIEGEL ARRESTED

Kansas City, Mo., May 20.—Frank Siegel, late president of the Siegel-Sanders Live Stock Company, was arrested today charged with embezzling \$5,000. He was released on a \$2,000 bond. The warrant for Siegel was sworn out by Utey Wedge, receiver of the company, Frank Rockefeller, who owns a controlling interest in the stock of the company, last week filed a suit in the Circuit Court here, which resulted in the appointment of a receiver. In his petition Mr. Rockefeller alleged that the company had suffered a loss of \$100,000 as the result of Siegel's speculations and mismanagement of the company's affairs.

LITTLEFIELD BUYS RANCH

Major George W. Littlefield has returned to Austin, Tex., after consummating the purchase of 244,000 acres of ranch property in Dallam and Hockley counties. The purchase included 5,000 head of pure-blooded heifers and 340 bulls. The ranch is fully equipped with forty windmills, tanks and houses. The price paid was \$790,000. Mr. Littlefield will add 10,000 head of pure Herefords from his New Mexico ranches.

STURTEVANT FACILITIES

Some idea of the magnitude of the works of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Boston, can be gathered from the fact that the engine and electrical departments, covering over an acre of floor space, which were recently damaged by fire, represented only about one-quarter of the total floor area of the plant. It was, therefore, possible by a process of compression in the blower and heater departments to provide within these walls sufficient space to re-establish the damaged departments. This has now been done, the offices are again occupying their old quarters and work is progressing much as before the fire.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review

Fluctuating Markets—Influenced by Hog Receipts—Active Home Demands—Much Freer Speculation—Stocks Reduced

Early in the week there was decided strengthening of prices. In mid-week there were reactions. Fluctuations have followed the hog supplies. Unquestionably hog products could easily be carried at once to a much higher basis, by reason of their statistical positions. It could hardly be expected, however, that with steadily, daily, large arrivals of the swine that the markets for the products would take on a permanently strong tone.

It is remarkable the extent of the home consumption of the products. It is clear that the wants of the country will be the factor again this season. The fact that foreign markets fight shy over the developments here means less than usual as against market values. Notwithstanding the larger receipts of hogs since the beginning of the month, the stock of lard at Chicago had diminished by the 15th about 4,000 tierces, and the consumption of other hog products was shown as equally extensive. Through that period the demands from and consignments to Europe were less even than the corresponding time last year. It was apparent, from the showing of stocks, that a remarkably liberal proportion of the productions had gone out to distributors in this country. It is well understood that the prices of hog products are of less concern than usual with our home buyers, because of healthy general business conditions of the country. There does not seem material abatement of consumption in Europe for that matter, the only point exhibited there being a disinclination of the distributors to make large accumulations, and as against its hope of a more favorable trading basis in this country. The impression of the traders here is that with the for long time consecutive buying of Europe that when convinced of the security of values here it will materially enlarge demands.

The speculation which had been dull for some time at the West materially quickened on the upward tendency early in the week. Outside buying became more general, particularly of the July and September options. The stronger development there for grain influenced provisions. That the country was more disposed to take to commercial commodities for investment was shown in the participation in it by a Wall street contingent, which threw its buying orders for wheat more largely than for a long time upon the Produce Exchange. The swinging of Phillips, at Chicago, over to wheat and oats, while buying lard as well moderately, indicated the sentiment of the outsiders, while it probably as well prompted interest of the usual large speculators. Covering of "shorts" then was general. It was implied for a week or two in our reports that a "short" interest was being made and that it would be ultimately squeezed, as there had been no reason for prices receding on the products more than temporarily, in order to take in hog supplies.

Whatever advance in prices that had been made in the early part of the week were in a degree abated upon pork upon Wednesday's market, and lightly on lard and ribs, on some liberal realizing, with packers selling September, while grain there was somewhat lower, and the receipts of hogs were large. Indeed, with quite 100,000 hogs received that day upon all of the Western markets, by far the largest in some time, it was surprising that a more important decline in lard and ribs had not taken place. The probabilities are that it will not be possible to put the products much lower, even though hog supplies should for awhile continue liberal, while without doubt the tendency of prices would be strongly upward in the event of more moderate receipts of the swine. Some portion of the large hog supplies this week was probably due to the shipping of detained stock in farmer's hands, as held through the period of more important farm work. Foreign advices for the products are better this week.

In New York there has been little done in Western lard, prices for which are better. The city lard is taken up close. In pork, moderately active export movements at firm prices. In cut meats, bellies are slow, with little call from the mining regions. To sell easier prices are necessary. Pickled shoulders hold up well, because they are scarce. Pickled hams have a fair distributing business.

Sales in New York, for week, to this writing, 900 bbls. mess pork, \$15.25@16.00; 275 bbls. city family do., \$16.00@16.50; 450 bbls. short clear do., \$15.75@17.50; 750 tcs. Western lard, export, \$8.40c.@8.47c.; 800 tcs. city lard, \$7.85c.@7.90c. (compound lard, 6% @ 6%); 14,000 lbs. pickel bellies, 14 lbs. av., 8½; 18,000 lbs. do., 12 lbs. av., 8½ @ 9; 5,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. av., 9¼; 10,000 lbs. do., 16 lbs. av., 8½; 1,500 pickel shoulders, 7½; 5,500 pickel hams, 9¼ @ 10½; green bellies, 9¼ @ 10; green hams, 9¼ @ 10.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,097 bbls. pork, 13,025,213 bbls. lard, 13,653,275 bbls. meats. Corresponding week last year: 3,165 bbls. pork, 10,792,211 bbls. lard, 13,570,013 bbls. meats.

Beef offering moderate, prices firm. City extra India mess, tcs., \$15.00; barreled, mess, \$8.00@8.50; family, \$10.75@11.00; packet, \$9.75@10.00.

MANAGER UNDER ARREST

George B. Whitney, formerly manager in Philadelphia, for Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement. The discovery of Whitney's peculations was made two weeks ago when Auditor Dougherty, of the Chicago office, in going over the books, found a shortage in stock amounting to 50,000 pounds. Mr. Dougherty says the shortage thus far amounts to over \$10,000. Whitney made a full confession and was held in default of \$4,000 bail.

CATTLE CONSOLIDATION

One of the biggest ranch and cattle deals of the year has been consummated at Midland, Tex., by the consolidation of the interests of the firm of Cowden Bros., owners of the J. A. L. ranch, and Pemberton Bros., owners of extensive interests in Montana. This deal involves \$550,000.

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HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—Contrary to general expectation there has been considerable activity in certain classes of hides which were regarded as indifferent factors. The market is decidedly firm, with no immediate prospect of any change. With the exception of butt branded steers there is no appreciable accumulation. We quote:

1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of about 30,000, at 11½, 12 for late hides. Packers are taking a firm stand and would not be, under present conditions, susceptible to bids below schedule.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are in a firmer position at prices varying from 10¼ to 11, according to weight, quality and date of take off.

1 TEXAS STEERS are scarce and Mays are being held at 12¼.

1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, and firmly held at 10, a sale having been effected on that basis. Large sales of lights have been effected on a fractionally lower basis.

BRANDED COWS.—There isn't a great deal doing, despite the fact that there are comparatively few available. They are nominally worth 9¼.

NATIVE BULLS continue nominally worth 9½.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is in rather weak tendency. Tanners recognize this and are holding off in the hope of obtaining better terms. Dealers, on the other hand, are equally firm in anticipation of a better demand. Butts have sold in a small way at a variety of prices. It is not unlikely that buyers will persist to a point where they will break the market, as an unbiased view of the situation hardly warrants the expectation of early activity. We quote:

1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs, free of brands and grubs, are in plentiful supply at 8¼. This price cannot be said to be firmly sustained, as certain holders are likely to separate from their holding on a basis lower than 8¼—7¼ if they do not dispose of them at those figures in the very early future. We quote:

1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are probably not salable above 8, though they have recently moved in a small way fractionally above that figure. They are in indifferent request.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS range from 7¼ to 8½, according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are worth in general selection for the two grades 7½ to 8½. There are some holders, however, who demand more money.

NATIVE BULLS are in some request from 8 to 8¼ flat.

1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are held at 12 for good country skins, which price is fractionally above the views of buyers.

1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are worth from 8¼ to 8½, according to quality.

BACONS range from 65 to 85 and are a strong factor at the price.

SKUNKS, 25 to 30.

HORSE HIDES are equitable; figure is 3.30.

SHEEPSKINS are in firm request. We quote:

PACKER PELTS	1.05-1.15
PACKER LAMBS	80- 90
PACKER SHEARLINGS	35- 38
COUNTRY SHEARLINGS	85-1.00

BOSTON

Boston holders and buyers of butts are engaged in the customary wrangle over prices. Despite the fact that stocks in the hands of tanners are small, the latter cannot be induced to pay over 8¼. Brokers would be glad to operate on that basis, but shippers are as a class obdurate and disinclined to surrender their holding under 8½.

PHILADELPHIA

High prices have beyond question militated against sales. Prices continue in advancing tendency. We quote:

City steers	10- —
City cows	— —
Country steers	9-9½
County cows	8-8½
Bulls	8-8½

CALFSKINS.—Comparatively strong.

SHEEPSKINS.—Little doing.

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES are in fair request and several of the packers are well sold up. There are, however, certain classes still offering in a limited way:

1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 10¼-11.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 10½-10¾.

COWS, 10¼.

CALFSKINS (see p. 47).

HORSE HIDES, 2 to 3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

KANSAS CITY

HIDES.—Sales for past week in Kansas City about 15,000, at what may still be called good prices; in fact, all May offerings from packers who would offer such were pretty well cleaned up. So far this week the sales have not been very numerous, a few scattering sales, but the volume not large. The packers still show a cold front to the situation, and, in fact, there are no new features on the market to make them otherwise. A few of the old native steers are disappearing, a car now and then at 10¼ to 11c., but, to be sure, there are quite a number of them still on market, which the packers now hardly hope to clean out before the middle of the summer. The slaughter of native steers for May has been somewhat larger than expected, so that there is no trouble in picking up a car here and there. The tanners are acting with a good deal of conservatism; they have not been stampeded by any reports of shortness in slaughter and they have used a good deal of discretion in picking up odd desirable lots of hides offered. Colorados are very closely sold, and are still good sellers. Butts are no ways numerous in this city. Heavy native cows are still in very small supply, and, as before noted, the slaughter of such is practically over for the season. Light native cows are still numerous and the packers are getting quite a number of them. Light native cows will, therefore, have to be nursed until the country kill diminishes and the receipts of such in the packer market are curtailed. Branded cows are still very scarce and held very firmly at 9¼. Heavy Texas are still very scarce, 12¼ having been paid for them. Lights and extremes are also somewhat scarce, but they are more easily picked up than the heavies. Some people who consider themselves posted on the cattle situation think the run of grass cattle will be later than usual this year. If this proves to be a fact, and the supply of branded cows, light and extreme Texas short for the next six weeks, it will materially help out the light native cow situation.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is not much change in the situation. Wool and lamb pelts are getting more scarce each day, sheared skins more plentiful and, therefore, the buyers of such are slow in paying the prices which they were willing to pay 30 days ago, but, as usual, the unexpected person comes to the market and takes a car or two, which helps to keep the stocks on the market to a very small volume. Some shearing just sold at 36c. each.

SUMMARY

Unexpected operations in natives, both steers and cows, proved the feature of the week. Branded hides, with the exception of bulls, are well sold up and the general packer situation is strong. The country

condition is rather weaker and unless the call for light weights increases there is likely to be a slump in prices. The more prominent buyers are not operating, evidently holding off for more favorable terms. The difference as to what constitutes values militates against Boston business, shippers and buyers being fractionally apart on prices. Tanners are holding off on this account, despite the fact that they are operating on close margins. High prices affect Philadelphia sales, while New York cellars are, with a few exceptions, cleared up.

HIDELETS

The U. S. Leather Company declared its quarterly dividend of \$150 a share at the directors' meeting, held on the 21st inst.

Edw. L. White, second vice-president of the American Hide and Leather Company, is about to resign his office and enter the mining business.

Curing Pork

In different localities, country folks have their own way of curing bacon. We give the Scotch method in *Scottish Farmer*: The chief points to be observed are (1) perfect cleanliness, (2) thorough salting of the whole flesh, (3) proper storage.

Dry Curing.—1. Lay your flitches of bacon on a stone floor or on stone scones, in a cool, airy sunless, but not damp apartment. Rub them on both sides with common salt, leave for a day, then rub it off. Then prepare a mixture in the following proportions: Four pounds common salt, one and one-half pounds bay salt, one and one-half lbs. brown sugar, four ounces salt petre. Be sure not to overdose with saltpetre or the flavor will be injured. Spread a thin layer of this mixture on each side of the flitches and let them lie in it for a month, turning and rubbing them every day, giving more of the salt mixture when necessary. Be careful to rub well into the folds, ends, etc., and examine daily to see if there are any spots turning, mouldy, and clammy, when these must be removed. At the end of a month hang up to dry in a cool, airy room, or smoke for a week.—*Live Stock Journal*.

IN NEW BUILDING

The Capital City Dairy Company, of Columbus, Ohio, has issued invitations to the trade for an inspection of their new butterine factory, at the foot of West First avenue. This is one of the largest, finest and most modern exclusive butterine factories in the world.

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If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There had been an undertone of confidence early this week, ready to improve conditions of the trading in the event of the lard market holding to the better line of prices. The feeling on the part of holders of tallow was that as stocks over the country are very moderate for this time of the year that there need not be more than a little quickening of demands to put prices upon a more secure basis. It would seem as though lard could easily be taken hold of for better prices on account of its small stock and enormous home consumption, while the only influence against an upward movement for it will be efforts of packers to take in larger receipts of hogs. A stronger lard market would mean more active consumption of tallow for the make of manufactured goods. Indeed, even now the productions of tallow over the West are rather closely absorbed by the soap and other manufacturers, while at the Eastern markets there are light holdings of really desirable stock. City, in hhd., in New York, as well, perhaps, in tierces, is offered in a small way, as the largest melter has shipped latterly about 500 hhd. Next week, however, ought to show freer offerings of city, and demands then will be needed to prevent an accumulation. If lard reacts, because of hog supplies, to easier prices, tallow may become again unsettled. Exporters, who were nibbling in the previous week, have been quiet for a few days. Indeed, demands in New York have been slow as yet this week, possibly because it is known that there is not a liberal offering here, and that it would be imprudent, therefore, to manifest particular interest and affect prices. However, it has not been possible either at Eastern or Western markets to secure tallow upon the inside basis of the previous week. The city hhd. has not been offered to this writing under 4%, while 4% has been further bid, at which latter price the last sales were. There were 100 hhd. city sold at the close of the previous week at 4%, and 300 tcs. city at 5%. The London sale on Wednesday showed a large offering, or fully 2,500 casks, half of which was sold, with prices unchanged. City edible is under neglect, and is quoted nominally 6. Country made does not arrive at all freely, while it has increased demand from the soap buyers. Sales for the week of 325,000 pounds at 4% @ 5%, as to quality. The Western markets are quite firmly held, where prime packers is quoted at 5% bid, and city renderers at 5%, with 800 tcs. sold, while equal to 500 tcs. prime packers, in tanks, sold at 5%.

If shippers are to buy tallow at all freely, interest ought to be exhibited this

month. In our opinion there would be general demand for the beef fat, with a clearly defined course of the markets for some associated products.

OLEO STEARINE.—It is thought that about 500,000 to 600,000 pounds could be bought here for near delivery, chiefly, perhaps, held by one or two pressers. But the price asked for it is up to 9@9%, and which is above, for the present, buyers' views, who would, however, pay 8%. The compound people have pretty fair holdings for their near needs, and wait for clearer ideas of the near future of pure lard rather than considering fresh deals in oleo stearine. Unquestionably the consumption of the stearine is up to the average volume, as there is a fairly active trading in the compounds. Resupplying of the compound makers is perhaps a question of a short while. The Western markets hold to 9%, at which they offer to sell freely. Bids are lower and of a hesitating order.

LARD STEARINE.—The make is light. Wants are corresponding, because the trading in refined lard is not active. Some choice stearine is wanted occasionally for export, and brings a strong price, for which about 9% quoted. Refiners have picked up about 75,000 pounds Western at 9.

GREASE.—White grades are hard to sell. There are freer demands from the soap trade for bone and house. Prices generally firmly held. The West is relatively higher than Eastern markets, particularly with the better rail freights, therefore not much arriving. Sales, 175,000 pounds, at 5¼ @ 5¾ for "A" white, latter for choice, and 4% @ 5 for white; 30,000 pounds yellow at 4¼, and 125,000 pounds bone and house at 4½.

GREASE STEARINE.—Exporters are buying moderately at steady prices. Sales of 75,000 pounds white at 5¼ and 125,000 pounds yellow at 4%.

LARD OIL.—Not much being made, but accumulations are of fair volume, specially with dull demands. Buyers, whose wants are light, have the market rather in their favor. Quoted at 64@65.

CORN OIL.—Linseed oil steadily hardens in Europe. It is in London 33s. 9d. The Continent markets will get liberal supplies of corn oil through this and next month, through their late contracts with the mills at lower prices than those current, therefore there is little fresh trading. Marked confidence prevails over prices. About \$5.75 to \$6.00 quoted.

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EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following are exports from New York to Europe for week ending May 18, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steam- ers.	Des- tination.	Oil- Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef Tcs. and Bbls.	Pork.	Lard Tcs. and Pkgs.
Servia, Liverpool.....	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	2,515
Georgic, Liverpool.....	5,204	...	...	35	...	...	...	289
Majestic, Liverpool.....	...	5,434	1,803	50	...	...	...	401
Georgian, Liverpool.....	...	80	1,151	...	268	52	...	810
Campania, Liverpool.....	...	6,118	377	664	...	...	...	4,339
Cufic, Liverpool.....	3,516	...	620	...	...	...	...	17,051
St. Louis, Southampton.....	...	118	2,738	596	...	...	...	2,150
Minneapolis, London.....	...	891	468	...	...	...	...	3,111
Wells City, Bristol.....	750	325	494	...	...	...	...	700
Hindoo, Hull.....	...	405	1,356	...	40	...	...	3,100
Aysgarth, Manchester.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,403
Ethiopia, Glasgow.....	...	200	1,079	...	132	50	...	840
Batavia, Hamburg.....	...	...	50	...	...	370	50	5,000
Maasdam, Rotterdam.....	...	...	240	...	...	178	...	250
H. H. Meier, Bremen.....	...	...	...	...	...	575	...	588
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425
Southwark, Antwerp.....	4,843	...	155	...	...	...	...	1,350
British Prince, Antwerp.....	2,250	...	160	...	...	...	...	150
Xenia, Baltic.....	...	375	...	5	500	...	...	400
Massapequa, Havre.....	3,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
Massilia, Marseilles.....	398	...	...	...	25	...	...	125
Trave, Mediterranean.....	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	100
Georgia, Mediterranean.....	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	50
Hesperia, Mediterranean.....	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	350
Buceros, South Africa.....	...	8	250	...	...	10	5	...
Indianic, South Africa.....	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	25
Total.....	20,732	13,579	11,653	1,310	470	1,735	55	8,658
Last week.....	19,608	7,880	9,653	600	609	465	105	54,693
Same time in 1900.....	8,959	19,329	10,017	202	522	730	171	24,091

Last year, 400 hhd. tallow. Georgian to Liverpool, 250 hhd. tallow. Cheese receipts from May 1, 1901, to May 17, 1901, 54,151 boxes. Cheese receipts same period last year, 69,145 boxes. Total of actual shipments, May 1, 1901, to May 11, 1901, 14,729 boxes. Total of actual shipments same time last year, 44,584 boxes.

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COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review

Rather Firm Holding—Not Much Activity

All conditions except those developing in the lard market would favor permanently stronger prices for cotton oil. Early in the week, as lard then advanced, cotton oil advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ at the seaboard markets; buyers as well were becoming interested. On Wednesday, however, the hog fat reacted to easier prices, and the cotton oil people again became very indifferent, although the oil was held firmly. The trouble with the lard market is that there are too many hogs arriving to expect that packers will arrange themselves permanently to supporting prices of the product. There is, however, an enormous home consumption of lard, and its stock all over the West is kept very low; indeed, the first half of the month showed a reduction of 4,000 tons in the Chicago stock of it. Therefore, as concerns the statistical portion of the hog fat, the packers could put its prices to any high basis they pleased at once, while with an advancing market undoubtedly demands would be even larger than at present.

But, as usual, on large receipts of hogs the packers are more concerned in getting them in upon a cheaper basis and the products, as well as all associated commodities, suffer in value. The reasoning of the cotton oil trade is that their commodity ought to be held at least firmly at current prices, because of the moderate stocks of the oil, the steady, good home consumption of it from consumers' accumulations, and the improved prospects of trading with Europe of cotton oil held there, as well as through the falling off in stocks abroad of competing oils, and the steady advance in the European prices of linseed oil, and that when lard goes permanently higher their cotton oil will be carried along with it.

The traders, therefore, now hang about and watch the "lard bulletin."

The London cable now quotes linseed oil 34s. 9d., showing decided firmness even over the previous week. Europe generally is hardening over its prices of cotton oil and is very close now to some trades here. That source of demand still wants mainly good off grades, those that can be substituted for linseed oil, but, of course, any increased strength on under qualities would be reflected to the prime lots. The feeling that ultimately better prices will prevail for cotton oil is shown in a stronger demand this week for the future deliveries, notably for August, for which 36 was paid for 6,000 bbls. prime yellow and further bid, while spot oil sold at the same time at 34½ and 35. Good off-yellow has been sold at 33½, and is further bid.

The compound makers west are using a good deal of the oil, but they are mostly either working upon their held stocks or getting supplies on contracts made ahead, therefore, are doing little on fresh demand. The home soap people are, as well, fairly

well supplied against their needs and are not showing interest over offerings. But there is not much oil to be had from outside hands. Over the South it would be difficult to pick up more than scattering lots, as outside of the one or two large holdings, while where oil is held in full volume at the seaboard or at the West, it is by people for the purpose of feeding out to their own large channels of consumption.

The mills have offered a little crude in tanks this week. It has been about prime in quality and sold at 27@27½.

The rejection of about 5,000 bbls. oil this week was sustained by the committee.

Sales for the week, to the present writing, 800 bbls. good off yellow, at 33½; 600 bbls. do., at 34; 750 bbls. prime yellow, 34½; 1,300 bbls. do., at 35; 900 bbls. do., June delivery, at 35; 1,100 bbls. do., July delivery, at 35½; 6,000 bbls. do., August delivery, at 36; 300 bbls. white, at 38@39; 1,200 bbls. do., July and August deliveries, for export, at 38, and 600 bbls. winter yellow, at 39@40. At the mills, 8 tanks crude, at 27@27½.

GERMAN CROP PROSPECTS

Official reports from Germany, giving a statement of the condition of winter wheat, rye and other crops, gives a discouraging outlook for farmers. The result is far below the average.

ARMOUR IN IOWA

The entrance of Armour & Co. into the smaller cities of Iowa has been signalized by the purchase of a commission business at Hampton, where the big packing house firm will enlarge the business and conduct it in connection with the large branch houses at Sioux City and Omaha.

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COTTONSEED NOTES

The Winnsboro Cotton Oil Company, Winnsboro, Tex., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated by R. G. Andrews, T. J. Gibson, J. B. Alvis, W. Gorman and others.

A new oil mill will be built at Henderson, Tex.

F. M. Weaver, Fort Worth, Tex., is contemplating the erection of a mill at Garson, Tex.

MEMPHIS COTTONSEED REPORT

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says: The annual report of the Merchants' Exchange of this city for the calendar year 1900, just issued, shows the total receipts of cottonseed at Memphis as 113,754 tons, a decrease of 34,654 tons from the previous year. The prices paid for the seed in this market ranged from \$12 to \$15 per ton, netting the grower and carrier of the raw seed a total of \$1,500,000.

The total value of the products foots up \$2,055,000 distributed as follows: Cottonseed oil meal and cake, 45,000 tons, \$855,000; oil, 4,000,000 gallons, \$1,000,000; hulls, 40,000 tons, \$100,000; linters and other by-products, \$100,000. The average price of meal and cake was \$19 per ton, of oil 25 cents per gallon, of hulls \$2.50 per ton, and of linters 3 cents per pound.

The total capitalization of the mills in this city, numbering 9, is figured at \$1,100,000, and the number of hands employed during the crushing season is given at 700.

With reference to the general field, the report states that during the past year nearly 1,500,000 barrels of oil was produced from seed grown in the South, adding to the income of the cotton growers about \$40,000,000. The amount of seed crushed each year represents about 42 per cent. of the entire yield, the remainder being either fed in the raw state, scattered over the fields as fertilizer, or saved for planting purposes.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

Our Alexandria correspondent sends the following: The sowing of the crop has been in general rather earlier than is customary, but not quite as early as last year. It is now almost completed. The sowing has been done under favorable conditions and the resowings have been less than is usually the case.

The young plants have made a good

start in favoring weather during March and April, and a sufficient supply of water. They present a healthy and vigorous aspect. The area planted is estimated to be about the same as last year. As usual, the large majority of the sowings is of Mit Afifi quality. In Upper Egypt the sowing has been rather delayed, owing to the poor supply of water, but the crop is progressing favorably.

CURING BACON

At the last meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association, A. A. Pittuck read the following paper:

The method I have practiced and learned from a good old uncle, who was famous for both the amount and quality of his bacon, has been published in Farm and Ranch more than once, and probably most of you are familiar with it. It is simply to butcher as usual, and when the carcasses are cold cut the pieces, carefully trimming each piece to make them as smooth as possible. Every cut, or ragged place in a ham, for instance, adds to its liability to spoil, because such places are nearly always where decomposition or insects begin their work. To 100 pounds of salt add from five to eight pounds of sugar and not more than one ounce of saltpeter pulverized. Too much saltpeter injures the texture and flavor of the meat. Pack the meat in this mixture, making provision for drainage. When the meat has lain in salt long enough—and this need never be longer than four or five weeks—scald each piece thoroughly in boiling water (which will be brine soon after the process begins) for from one-half to one minute. The object of this scalding is to destroy any insect germs or fungus spores that may be on or near the surface. Then hang and smoke. Remember that the pyroligenous acid absorbed from the smoke is a more powerful preservative of animal matter than even salt. I have never used "liquid smoke," because I have killed no hogs since it was invented, but I have no doubt it is simply purified pyroligenous acid, which is the basis of pure vinegar, and I have no doubt it is an ef-

fective labor-saving process. When the meat is sufficiently smoked, scald again and pack in boxes, barrels or hogsheads, with clean hay or straw, and keep it well covered with the same, and the work is done.

Some have commented on this process, recommending as an improvement salting in brine, and salting the meat while still warm. Every one who has ever reboiled old brine knows that it contains a large amount of matter besides salt, all of which was extracted from the meat. All the coagulable matter that comes to the surface of the brine and is skimmed off is nutriment, as well as flavor, extracted from the meat by the water of the brine. As far as possible we want all this left in the meat. As to salting before the animal heat has left the meat there can be no objection to it, provided the meat is not bulked, which should never be done until it is thoroughly cool. Every dairyman knows that the sooner milk is cooled the longer it will keep. The same principle applies to all animal matter. Every agent of decomposition is nourished by warmth and retarded by lack of it. Therefore, meat should be cooled as quickly as possible.

I have never used borax, boracic acid, pepper, or any external dressing, depending solely upon scalding to accomplish the purposes of these substances, thus destroying the injurious germs and then hiding the meat where neither insects nor germs can find it.

Mr. Davenport said he always butchered hogs during the increase of the moon, so the meat will grow in cooking; packs in thin layers, washes in cold water and smokes, canvasses his hams, and covers them with a specially prepared paste.

Col. Coffee had tried Pittuck's method and found it a complete success, but he uses borax.

Another gentleman said he also followed the same method, but also used borax.

Mr. Edmonson also used borax.

Colombian Export Dues on Cattle

Minister Hart, of Bogota, cables that the Colombian government has decreed an export duty on cattle of \$20 gold per head. Cuba, he adds, is a large buyer of Colombian cattle.

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

HOW IT WILL CUT UP

Every big packing concern is engaged all the time making tests to see how different sizes and breeds of hogs cut up. They do the same with beeves. This matter of tests is just as important for the retail butcher. How many butchers notice whether this kind or that kind or breed of carcass cuts up the best and the most profitably? Yet this one item when multiplied by 300 means a lot to the earning ability of the shop. A beef carcass may look cheap in price but it may cut up expensively for the retailer and give less satisfaction to the customer who eats the meat. The cutter of hogs has the same experience.

In the carcass three things are important: the size of the bone, the way in which and the place where the meat is built and the flavor. The amount and the distribution of fat is another thing to not be forgotten. If the butcher could take any five carcasses of beef for the same price per pound, as he buys them, strip the meat from the bones, pile the meat of each division of the carcass and its bones separately, and place the fat of each division alongside of its section of stripped meat and bones he would have the data upon which to make experiments. If he then proceeded to weigh separately the meat, the bones and the fat of each section of the carcass, compare the weights as to each other and their relative proportions in each animal he would be astonished at the result. He would then get some idea how beef building affects the salable value of the beef carcass and get a new idea as to the best carcass to buy. How shall the butcher learn these things? By studying the cutting of meat in his own market, noting the kinds which are best and thus improving his buying ability.

RELATION OF THE JOBBER TO THE RETAILER

T. H. GREEN.

The relation of the jobber to the retailer is influenced in two ways: first, through the "Credit Department," which determines the desirability of opening an account, and, second, through the sales department and the salesman, which makes the opening of an account possible. The relations which exist between the customer and the credit man should be of the most friendly and confidential character. The greater the degree of such relations the more helpful the credit man can be to the customer. No doubt every merchant, large or small, knows that his name

appears in one or more of the commercial agency reference books, which are issued at stated periods, and that a rating is assigned to him, based upon his stated or supposed capital, his method of doing business, and paying his debts, his character, habits, honesty and ability. All may not know that the jobber and manufacturer of whom he seeks credit, in addition to the reference book, has his complete history so far as it is possible to obtain it in the form of special reports issued by the commercial agencies, replies to inquiries from bankers, attorneys, salesmen, neighbors, enemies as well as friends, and trade reports through the medium of credit clearing houses and through interchanges of inquiries between creditors. Changes of rating, unbusinesslike transactions, items of public record, reports of claims in hands of attorneys or collection agencies, failure to pay notes at maturity or drafts unpaid, in fact all unfavorable reports are carefully recorded on forms prepared for the purpose.

A true statement, based upon actual inventory, made by the customer is regarded by the credit man as of infinitely more value; he places more dependence upon it and it influences his judgment to a greater extent than all other information combined. The importance to the merchant of making a true, correct and intelligent financial statement, based upon actual inventory at the close of each year's business, to the commercial agencies, and to such of his creditors as may request it, cannot be over-estimated.

It is of great value to him as indicating a correct basis for credit, and as a means of his determining whether he is wasting his time as well as his capital in unprofitable business, or whether he is making such advancement as his capital and ability warrant. In addition to the importance of an exact annual inventory, these are the questions of adequate insurance, care in extending credit, promptness in

making collections, prompt payment of bills when not discounted, keeping books that will show the status of the business at all times, the injury done to a credit standing by making unjust claims. The advisability of having as few creditors as possible, and especially the importance of avoiding those houses known to be arbitrary in matters of settlement with unfortunate debtors, or such houses as induce undue expansion by promises of large lines of credit and leniency as to payments. Many an honest merchant has been led to ruin by undue leniency on the part of his principal creditors. Many a failure has occurred as a result of bad advice. Many a failure could have been prevented had creditors been consulted and a true and honest showing made them instead of a resort to an assignment or transfer of property. My experience leads me to believe that an exact and truthful statement made to creditors will always produce the best results in case of embarrassment, and that a resort to the processes of law for the settlement of the estates of those in embarrassing circumstances proves disastrous to both debtor and creditor. It leaves the debtor with the stigma of a failure published broadcast, while a settlement quietly made upon the basis of an honest showing will be known to but few, if any, of those interested.

The credit man if given an opportunity will, as a rule, prove the best friend a merchant can have. He is in a position to give valuable advice. He is more or less familiar with the laws of all the States in which his house transacts business, and has at its disposal the services of the best attorneys in every town in every State.

The merchant who keeps in closest touch with him, and needs his advice is the one who can count on being of the fittest who survive.

The prosperity of the retail merchant is essential to the prosperity of the jobber. Their interests, to a great extent, are mutual and their relations with each other should be of such a nature as to produce the greatest good to each.

It is important to both that their business relations always be pleasant. They can be best maintained by meeting all perplexing questions which may arise, in a spirit of fairness, and adjusting all differences on a basis of equity and with a due regard for the rights of each.

Next to the interest the customer has in his affairs comes the interest of the jobber who extends him credit.

Japs No Likes Sheep

Breeders of stock in Japan do not favor sheep, for they have only 4,300 sheep there, cattle 1,125,000, horses 1,528,000, pigs 160,000, and 46,000 goats.

MEAT SEIZURES

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, May 22, 1901: Beef, 7,280 pounds; veal, 930 pounds; mutton, 178 pounds; poultry, 4,630 pounds; pork, 1,887 pounds; assorted meats, 200 pounds. Total, 15,105 pounds.



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"Steel King" Ice Balance
The Best in the World
MADE IN THREE SIZES.

No. 200 weighs 200 lbs., by 2 pounds
No. 300 weighs 300 lbs., by 3 pounds
No. 400 weighs 400 lbs., by 5 pounds
The new "Steel King" Ice Balance contains all the good points of other makes and, in addition, comes nearer meeting the requirements of the "Ice Trade" than any other scale on the market.

It is made entirely of steel throughout.

Absolutely no castings to break.

No screws to shake loose.

The dial is much longer than other makes, and is very distinct; it is nickel plated, with large black figures.

Every scale is constructed with a "limiter," so that the spring cannot be strained beyond its capacity.

It can be quickly adjusted, if necessary, by removing the cap on top and turning screw slightly.

Weight boxed, 4 1/2 pounds.

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WRITE FOR PRICES.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have Been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Dietz and Loeb, 79 Carmine, to J. Cohen	150
Mathes, H. J., 106 Avenue A, to J. Gauss	300
Ritter, W., 158 8th ave., to C. Meyer	800
Zick, Wm., 329 Bleecker, to Fred Zick	508

Bills of Sale.

Moschkowitz, M., 90 Cannon, to D. Moschkowitz	200
Schoppe, E. and M., 2639 3d ave., to S. Katzenstein	400
Stahl, George G., 134 E. 13th st., to Agnes Stahl	1

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Bussereau, J. and Carl Schmitz, 156 E. 23d st., to A. Bussereau and A. Schmitz	10,000
Freedman, H., Rockaway, to J. E. Eldert	250
Newman, M., 354 E. 3d st., to L. Henig	200
Perniccaro, P., 209 Av. A, to A. Perniccaro	193
Giesing, B., 307 Ave. A, to D. Muller (R.)	500
Engelke, N. H., 26 W. 18th st., to L. Barth and Son	1,000
Grumpelt, Hy., 404 2d ave., to A. Grumpelt	250
Harris, F., 46 Beaver, to Duparquet, H. and M. Co.	525
Price & Dinitz, 47 and 49 Centre, to S. Levin	175
Swoliansky, J., 49 E. 8th st., to S. Levin	186
Topper and Weintraub, 1928 3d ave., to E. R. Biehler	60
Weinberg and Hockberg, 31 2d ave., to G. Heistain	400
Wright, James, 648 6th ave., to James Smith	600

Bills of Sale.

Caesar, Jos., 153 Bleecker, to K. Caesar	100
Giddes, J. M., 174 6th ave., to L. Klinger	400
Lagattula and Perrano, 209 Ave. A, to P. Perniccaro	1,000
Levine, M., 218 Clinton, to H. Weinstein	525
Sopinto, B., 210 Elizabeth, to Petralia and De Gregorio	100
Martinelli, N. and C., 330 E. 63d st., to G. Bibbio	400
Popkin, Charles, 128 E. 98th st., to A. Seltzer	225
Weinstein, H., 218 Clinton st., to M. Levin	1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Rothschild, L. and M., 511 Rockaway ave., to H. Rosenfeld	
---	--

Bills of Sale.

De Mario, L., 52 Franklin ave., to Carmela Prigiliano	200
Lanz, E., 146 Fulton st., to A. Hansen	275
Mittschin, J., 70 Newel st., to H. and C. Lieberstein	1,800

THE REASONS FOR FAILURES

"Bradstreets" gives the following as the summary of causes for business failures:

A.—Due to Faults of Those Failing.

- (1). Incompetence (irrespective of other causes).
- (2). Inexperience (without other incompetence).
- (3). Lack of capital.
- (4). Unwise granting of credits.
- (5). Speculation (outside regular business).
- (6). Neglect of business (due to doubtful habits).
- (7). Personal extravagance.
- (8). Fraudulent disposition of property.

B.—Not Due to Faults of Those Failing.

- (9). Specific conditions, (disaster, etc.).
- (10). Failure of others (of apparently solvent debtors).
- (11). Special or undue competition.

Eight of these eleven causes may properly be classed as proceeding from, or attributable to, the trader himself, while the remaining three may just as clearly be said to be beyond his control.

BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—C. L. Whitmore, Little Rock; meat; chattel mortgage, \$125.

CONNECTICUT.—Chaplin Bros., Hartford; meats; sold out.—Geo. E. Pray, Putnam; meat; discontinued.—Geo. J. Fox, Bridgeport; meat; R. E. mort., \$1,500.

DELAWARE.—E. Milne, Delaware City; hotel; dead.

ILLINOIS.—Johnson & Swanson, Chicago; meat, etc.; announce dissolution.—David Postle, Chicago; meat; out of business.—William Frank, Harvey; prov.; sold out.

INDIANA.—Emil Meyer, Columbia; meat; dead.—D. B. McKahn, Wabash; meat; sold out.

KANSAS.—E. M. Gongwer, Columbus; meat; warranty deed, \$750; sold out.—M. J. Barrett, Kansas City; meat; received warranty deed, \$5,750; R. E. mort., \$3,000; purchase price.—Arnold Drimmel, Kansas City; meats; attachments, \$137; constable in possession.

MAINE.—C. T. Hurd, Biddeford; fish; sold out.—Farrar Bros., Lisbon; ret. prov.; retired.—C. W. Marston & Co., Portland; lobsters; assigned.—E. F. Frank Co., Bangor; prov.; R. E. mort., \$2,000.—Alma Turner, Guilford; Hotel; sold; R. E., \$6,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Benj. Sylvester, East Weymouth; prov.; succeeded by F. H. Sylvester.—Wm. Buell, Springfield;

meats, etc.; negotiating to sell out.—Albert E. Miller, Boston; prov.; petition of bankruptcy.—G. H. Thwing, Boston; prov.; chattel mortgage, \$500.—Galloway Bros., Chelmsford; prov.; chattel mortgage, \$800.—A. Vaillancourt, Fall River; prov., etc.; chattel mortgage, \$200.—Frank C. King, Middleboro; prov.; chattel mortgage, \$800.—G. Gray, Willimansett; prov., etc.; chattel mortgage, \$400.

MICHIGAN.—Hoag & Raymond, Adrian; meat; dissolved.—Binder Bros., Jackson; meats; chattel mortgage, \$192.

MINNESOTA.—F. Zeiplin, Duluth; meats; chattel mortgage, \$200.

UTAH.—Ballard & Ryder, Ogden; meat; dissolved.—C. W. Peterson, Helper; meats; sold out.

WISCONSIN.—Huber & Stauke, Merrill; meat; R. E. mort., \$6,000.

Avoiding Trouble with Casings

Butchers complain about the salting of casings. If they pay the salted casing price they must expect the kind of goods which their fits. One system adopted in England is the "metro" or system of buying casings by measure; by the yard or foot just like in buying goods. Buying by weight in original packages is one thing for which a price is charged. Buying salted or repacked and assorted casings is another thing. If a sausage maker, for instance, buys a case of salted casings, shakes out all of the salt he can, then washes them out, strips off the moisture, reweighs them and finds that they only weigh about half of their former weight, he gets mad and says that he has been cheated. If he wants a certain thing and will "stand the damage," he can get it either by taking original packages or by buying with the assistance of the yardstick. In the latter case it will make little difference whether the casings are salted or not.

A pound of well cleaned skins should hold 60 lbs. of pork sausage. The average commercial imported salted skins will stuff about 40 lbs. The dealer in or user of casings would overcome much of the present unpleasantness in the matter of casings if the system of measurement were put in use in lieu of the present system of selling by cases or by weight. Repacking and sorting would be unnecessary. They could be packed in average, long or short lengths.



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By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburg Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

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Cottonseed Crushers Convention—Continued.

facilities for handling this product, if called to the attention of the crushers at all, has never received that consideration and investigation that they deserve.

Some of the purposes for which these crushers associations have been organized were to secure for the mills generally such recognition, both by the railroads and railway commissioners as would bring about fair and equitable freight rates and charges upon their product, and it has been demonstrated that by acting as a body, instead of individually, much has been accomplished in the reduction of charges and in better and more friendly relations between shipper and freighter.

The general government has been reasonably liberal in its appropriations for the improvement of our southern ports, and every such improvement that has tended to deepen our harbors and increase their facilities for handling vessels of deeper draft has correspondingly increased the amount of tonnage annually available at such ports, creating additional competition, and tending to reduce ocean freight rates. Take the port of Galveston which, not many years ago, had largely more sailing vessels enter it than steamers, and such steamers as were loaded there were of small capacity and light draft. To-day this port handles vessels double in number and of three times the tonnage she did in 1896, the first year of deep water. Prior to that time small steamers of light draft were regular visitors. These come here only occasionally now, while the leviathans of the ocean shipping business are making this port regularly, and one of these big steamers is equal to four or five of the average that was employed only six years ago. The following statement of the tonnage cleared from Galveston for foreign ports since June 30th, is compiled from Custom House records:

Ten months ending April:

Years.	Number.	Net Tons.
1901	365	679,574
1900	376	713,645
1899	460	827,390
1898	396	670,111
1897	295	488,584
1896	178	286,736
1895	233	344,162

Compare the tonnage of this port from 1895 to the present season. The figures given show the number of vessels that cleared for foreign trade during the ten months from June 30th to April 30th to have been 233 of 344,162 net tons in 1894-5, against 365 of 679,574 net tons for the same period of this season. There is thus shown an increase in the average size of vessels from 1,477 net tons to 1862. All this increase has been brought about by increased depth of water procured by our government, and where it was rare for any steamer in 1895 to load more than 6,000 or 7,000 bales of cotton, or 2,000 to 3,000 tons of cake or meal, to-day a single steamer loads at this port more than 25,000 bales of cotton or more than 8,000 tons of cake and meal. The same can be said of New Orleans, but its progress and development have not been so recent nor so rapid as that of Galveston. These two ports to-day stand at the head, so far as volume of cot-

ton and cottonseed products exported is concerned, and it is to the interest of every individual crusher and to this association as a body to foster and encourage with all its influence every improvement that is suggested or necessary to either of these ports in the maintenance of their harbor facilities, and in the improvement and increasing of the same. At the port of Galveston, the years in which as much as 1,000,000 bales of cotton were handled, there was also handled as much as 250,000 tons of cottonseed cake and meal, to say nothing of the oil. It takes practically as many ships to carry 250,000 tons of cake and meal as it does to carry 1,000,000 bales of cotton. Thus you will see that the crushers alone are interested nearly as much as every producer of cotton, including every compress and every exporter of cotton. I mention Galveston more particularly because it is my home port, and since the acquisition of deep water this has become the leading port for the handling of the products of cottonseed, which business has become one of importance second to not even cotton itself.

Exports of cottonseed meal and cake thus far this season since June 30th, and for the same months since 1894, have been as follows:

Ten months ending April 30th:

Years.	Pounds. (Long).	Tons.
1901	578,436,800	258,230
1900	418,903,890	187,010
1899	505,438,746	225,642
1898	450,654,000	201,184
1897	283,826,904	126,708
1896	196,826,904	87,863
1895	210,269,391	93,870

In the year ending June 30, 1900, Galveston exported 431,025,190 lbs. cottonseed meal and cake, or more than one-third the total exports from the United States of 1,143,704,342 lbs., and during the ten months ending April 30, 1901, Galveston exported 578,436,800 lbs. of cottonseed meal and cake, or more than one-half the total exports from the United States of 1,130,000,000 lbs.

Every mill in Texas is more vitally interested in the port of Galveston than in any other Gulf port, and as the assistance of the general government to any port is governed largely by the necessity for same and the volume of business that passes through such port, I believe they give it preference where railway freight rates, together with port charges and ocean rates, are on a parity with other ports. This association is so vitally interested in every southern port through which its products pass that it should at once appoint a committee from its members, selecting those especially most suited for the purpose to look into the methods and manner of handling, as well as the charges and expenses that our cottonseed products contribute, with a view to ascertaining whether the facilities are adequate or the charges excessive, and make such recommendations to their respective local organizations as will bring about a concerted action for betterments, improvements and reductions in charges that may be found inadequate or excessive.

(Papers Continued Next Week)

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., May 21, 1901.

The receipts, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	21,000	96,000	17,200
Same week 1900....	30,589	70,264	17,358
Same week 1899....	24,476	81,600	19,743
Same week 1898....	24,660	70,790	14,068
Chicago	50,200	123,500	55,000
Omaha	16,500	46,700	22,500
St. Louis	9,200	38,700	14,600
St. Joseph	6,800	38,700	22,200

Total past week.	103,700	343,600	131,500
Previous week....	118,400	348,800	159,200
Same week 1900.	122,000	362,200	133,900

Kansas City packer's slaughter:

Armour	4,535	31,391	4,239
Swift	2,398	22,701	4,440
Schwarzschild	5,025	10,041	3,301
Cudahy	1,725	15,511	1,648
Omaha Packing Co.	564	.....	.....
Fowler	131	13,016	122
Small butchers	163	144	628

Total past week.	14,857	93,466	14,535
Previous week....	18,934	90,585	20,525
Same week 1900.	17,612	63,276	17,668

CATTLE.—The short receipts of the past week acted as a very good tonic on the market, so that prices for the week were 20 to 25c. per 100 lbs. higher than prices paid during former weeks. With a shrinkage in receipts of over 6,000 from previous week, and a shortage of 10,000 for corresponding week one year ago, there was not much chance for the buyers to pick up many bargains. The receipts of cows, stockers and feeders for the week were very small, and to such lines considerable of the shortage was due. Beef cattle were in large proportion and good prices paid during the entire week. On Tuesday steers of 1,430 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.60 and, in fact, the largest proportion of native beef steers offered sold between \$5.00 and \$5.45. Cows and heifers were rather scarce, so there was no trouble in disposing of the offerings. Bulls were very firm and the offerings sold quickly. Texas cattle were in small supply, and quite a number sold at \$5.05. Taking it as a whole the quality for the week was very good. Range cattle were also in small supply, and such offerings sold readily at an advance of 20 to 25c. over former week's prices. Stockers and feeders were in short supply and were very steady during the entire week. We sent back to the country 143 cars, against 203 cars for previous week, and against 183 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Of the outside shippers of fat cattle last week Hammond Packing Co. and United Dressed Beef Co. ran neck and neck, each shipping 342 head; Kraus, 445; Armour, 80 head, with other scattering shipments. We sent to the seaboard only 47 cars of fat cattle, against 63 cars for previous week, and against 123 cars for corresponding week one year ago. We could decidedly have used more cattle to better advantage if shippers had sent receipts here instead of Chicago.

This week's receipts: Monday, 3,361; Tuesday, 9,017. Monday's market was a fairly steady one, and although Chicago broke some 10c., still the effects were not felt here, as the packers wanted cattle and were willing to pay for them. On Tuesday,

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

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however, the receipts being somewhat larger than expected, the packers thought it a pretty good opportunity to get prices down to a Chicago basis, so that they were enabled to purchase at a valuation some 5 to 10c. lower. Some prime 1,500-lb. average hogs sold at \$5.60. The good style, hard finished cattle sold well and quickly; most of the decline was on the plain, heavy and medium-fleshed animals. Native cows and heifers were in light supply and a good demand. Some heifers topped the market at \$5.10. Range cattle were only in fair supply and sold very steady indeed. Some very good Texas cattle on hand brought full prices, with an active demand. Western and Texas cows are yet in very light supply; the offerings were quickly picked up. Bulls were somewhat scarce, the offerings sold quickly at steady prices. The stocker and feeder market in light supply and for some of the fancy grades strong prices were paid, but taking it as a whole it was a quiet-toned market on such.

HOGS.—Taking it as a whole the past week was a good one for the shipper of hogs. Wednesday was the lowest day of the week, when heavys ranged from \$5.70 to \$5.82½; mixed packing, \$5.60 to \$5.70; lights, 5.45 to 5.60; top for the day, \$5.82½, with bulk \$5.50 to \$5.75. Thursday showed 5c. higher all along the line, and Friday followed with a 5 to 10c. advance; the market closed on Saturday with what may be called a snap, heavys ranging from \$5.85 to \$5.90; mixed packing, \$5.75 to \$5.82½; light hogs, \$5.65 to \$5.70, with pigs very strong, ranging all the way from \$4.00 to \$5.50, as towards the close of the week a strong shipping demand sprung up. Tops closed \$5.90, with bulk \$5.67½ to \$5.90.

This week's receipts: Monday, 8,333; Tuesday, 29,365. On Monday there were quite a number of Southern hogs on market, the general trade opened somewhat weak, and the early sales were fraction lower, but when the packers finally entered the market as a body the receipts were quickly cleaned up. The heavy hogs were not looked on as prime, so that the range in prices was \$5.85 to \$5.90; mixed packing, \$5.75 to \$5.80; lights, with a wide range, \$5.40 to \$5.75. Pigs rather scarce and in good demand at higher prices. Top for the day, \$5.90, with bulk \$5.72½ to \$5.85. On Tuesday was the banner day of Kansas City—its red letter day. Never before in the history of Kansas City had so many hogs come to market in one day. Some of the older buyers got rather a religious turn of mind, and, much to the astonishment of the younger members, started up the Long Metered Doxology. The packers thought it a pretty good time to get hogs a little cheaper, and, while some of them stood out for a 10c. decline, it proved afterwards a sort of a compromise of a 5 to 7½c. lower valuation. Heavy hogs were of a primer quality, and, therefore, prices about the same. Top for heavys, \$5.90; mixed packing, \$5.65 to 5.75. A fair Eastern demand sprung up for light hogs, so that they were pretty well cleaned up, the top price being \$5.70, or 5c. lower than the best price on Monday. Pigs were still scarce and in good demand. Top for the day, \$5.90, with a wide range on the bulk, \$5.60 to \$5.80. Kingan & Company, of Indianapolis, were in the market to-day, being their first appearance for some time.

SHEEP.—The market for the entire past week was a very strong one. The small receipts enabled the sellers to be very independent towards the buyers, so that it was an advance all along the line. While spring lambs showed very little advance over previous week, the general run of good lambs were from 25 to 30c. higher. There was also a snap to feed sheep, so that they ranged from 25 to 30c. higher. Even the Texas grassers were sold at an advance and showed considerable strength. In fact, it was a very satisfactory market on all grades.

This week's receipts: Monday, 1,939; Tuesday, 5,377, and it was a good market

with an advance all along the line. Good spring lambs sold at \$6.40, the highest price for sometime past. Colorado lambs were also in good demand, some selling at \$5.30, against \$5.25, the best price last week. Some Colorado fed Utah lambs sold at \$4.80, being 10c. higher than previous week. Western and Texas sheep also sold readily on a higher basis. Five hundred and eighty-nine Colorado lambs sold at \$5.50; another bunch of 505, of 76 lbs. average, sold at \$5.40.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending May 22 were as follows: Cattle, 12,083; hogs, 46,632; sheep, 11,730; against 12,175 cattle; 46,894 hogs and 15,019 sheep received during the previous week.

The shipments were: Cattle, 1,324; hogs, 10,543; sheep, 2,412; against 1,428 cattle, 6,473 hogs, and 427 sheep shipped the previous week.

CATTLE.—The native cattle yards were very quiet last week, the few offerings being of an unimportant nature. The general trade, however, cleared in excellent shape, with nearly all classes showing some advance over a week ago. Beef steers figure 10c. better, butcher heifers 15c. to 20c., cows stronger, good to choice stock steers and feeders 10c. to 20c. improved. Milk cows were the only ones to decline, and they suffered a loss of about \$5 per head. The clearance is thorough all around, the only cattle in the yards being inferior stockers, which are held by dealers.

HOGS.—The quality was not as good as usual the latter part of the week. Good heavy hogs were scarce and medium weights were only fair. A good demand prevailed, and the market opened active the latter part of the week, and prices about 2½c. higher than earlier in the week. The advances were principally on medium grade hogs and common, and all classes of inferior or green Southwesterns were very slow and dull. Order buyers were active operators for good weights, and the butchers bought a few loads of the better grade.

SHEEP.—More sheep were on sale the latter part of the week than for any corresponding time for many months. The market was considered strong and prices were 10c. to 20c. higher than the close of the week before.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending May 22 were: Hams, 276,600 lbs.; meat, 6,423,800 lbs.; lard, 1,712,100 lbs., and no pork.

Shipments were: Hams, 1,487,400 lbs.; meats, 5,293,100 lbs.; lard, 2,302,400 lbs., and pork, 275 bbls. Stronger on boxed meats; lard higher, and loose d.s. and rios to arrive held higher; pork and green hams unchanged.

PORK.—F.o.b. in a jobbing way—new standard mess held at \$15.50 to \$15.75.

LARD.—Choice stearine on East Side held at 8c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Held at 9½c.

TALLOW.—Country, No. 1, at 4½ and 5c. No. 2, at 4½c; cake at 5½c. Packers' choice, strong, at 5½c and 5½c.

HIDES.—Offerings light; market firm. Uncured or green, 1c per lb. less than cured.

At the Pan-American

The decorations of the Machinery and Transportation building are practically complete. Along the entire length of the building red and green cheese cloth is hung from the rafters, and at intervals gay colors in pleasing combinations are hung in festoons from the roof.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Live Stock

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, May 16...	1,311	206	20,397	6,279
Friday, May 17.....	1,355	182	17,712	7,673
Saturday, May 18.....	119	9	15,002	459
Monday, May 20.....	25,653	189	34,064	18,659
Tuesday, May 21.....	2,397	3,034	29,829	14,113
Wednesday, May 22..	16,500	900	41,000	18,000

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, May 16...	3,777	74	4,826	1,989
Friday, May 17.....	3,330	57	3,359	1,303
Saturday, May 18.....	186	6	1,521	149
Monday, May 20.....	6,591	52	6,864	3,219
Tuesday, May 21.....	1,009		3,822	1,465
Wednesday, May 22..	5,000	20	7,000	1,000

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.	\$5.80@6.00
Good to choice b'vs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	5.30@5.75
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	4.75@5.25
Plain to common beef steers.	4.30@4.70
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	3.90@4.30
Good to fcy feed'rs, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	4.25@5.10
Plain to fair light stockers.	2.60@4.10
Bulls, poor to fancy.	2.40@4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.	3.50@5.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	3.00@3.40
Common to good canning cows.	1.50@2.90
Veal calves, fair to fancy.	4.50@5.25
Stock calves, common to fancy.	3.00@5.00
Fed Western steers.	4.35@5.65
Fed Texas steers.	4.40@5.40
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	2.50@4.25
Milkers and springers, per head.	20.00@60.00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.	\$5.80 @5.90
Rough to good heavy packing.	5.60 @5.95
Selected butcher weights.	5.77@5.82½
Plain to choice heavy mixed.	5.65 @5.80
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.	5.67½@5.75
Common to fancy light mixed.	5.50 @5.77½
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.	4.00 @5.00
Culls, stags and throwouts.	3.00 @5.50

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons	\$4.50@4.75
Good to prime wethers.	4.30@4.50
Medium to choice mixed natives.	3.85@4.30
Good to prime Western muttons.	4.30@4.50
Fair to choice fat ewes.	3.75@4.25
Common to fancy lots and feeders.	3.00@3.85
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	3.75@4.15
Good to fancy yearlings.	4.50@4.75
Poor to fair clipped lambs.	3.75@4.65
Good to fancy clipped lambs.	4.75@5.20
Lambs, poor to fair, in fleece.	4.85@5.40
Lambs, poor to fancy, in fleece.	5.60@5.85
Feeding lambs, poor to choice.	4.80@5.30
Spring lambs, good to fancy.	5.50@6.75

Packers' Purchases Last Week

	HOGS.
Armour & Co.	34,500
Anglo-American	12,700
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	6,500
Continental Packing Co.	3,900
T. J. Lipton & Co.	6,200
G. H. Hammond & Co.	4,700
Nelson Morris & Co.	4,500
Swift and Company	26,000
Omaha Packing Co.	11,000
City butchers	7,600
Total	117,600

Live Stock Notes

Great Britain is decidedly short on sheep, as compared with a few years ago, and this season's lamp crop is reported poor. The weather has been unfavorable and the losses quite severe. The loss in young calves has also been heavy, so that on domestic account the British stock raiser cannot hope for an increase this year. With Argentine shut out, this means more business for the stock producers of this country.

Mr. Stanley R. Pierce, of Creston, Ill., has received a request from Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, of New York, to forward to them the Drovers' Journal cup and ribbons won by the champion steer Advance at the International Exposition last De-

ember. These trophies, together with the mounted hide of the celebrated animal, will be placed on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and every visitor should make it a point to see this display.

The average weight of hogs received here last week was 225 lbs., against 224 lbs. the previous week, 226 lbs. a month ago, 228 lbs. a year ago and 233 lbs. two years ago. The quality for the week was the poorest in some time past.

The three leading Western roads contributed 2,967 carloads to Chicago's supply of live stock last week, against 3,358 the previous week and 3,500 a year ago. The Northwestern contributed 1,187, against 1,359 a year ago; Burlington, 907, against 1,078 a year ago, and the Milwaukee, 873, against 1,063 a year ago.

Top cattle at Chicago last week, \$5.95, against \$5.60 at Kansas City, \$5.50 at Omaha, \$5.55 at St. Louis and \$5.45 at St. Joseph.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets never were so large before as they have been for 1901 to date. Thus far this year the total is 9,380,000, or 235,000 more than a year ago and 428,000 more than two years ago. Of the 9,380,000, Chicago alone received 3,063,000, being nearly a third of the entire receipts at eleven markets.

Kansas City receipts of hogs last week, 97,000, or 4,700 more than the previous week and 24,600 more than a year ago.

The Drovers' Journal's special cablegram from Liverpool quotes the demand for American cattle weak and prices lower. Sales were at 12@12½c., against 12¼@13c. last week, and 13@13½c. a year ago.

It is a fact that sheep do not mix well with either hogs or cattle. Sheep will do well after cattle; cattle will not do well after sheep. Sheep will do well enough with hogs, except at lambing time, when they require the shepherd's care. The difficulty will have to be solved, and if not solved then endured, for the continued prevalence of hog cholera, or rather the various diseases known as hog cholera, renders it absolutely necessary to decrease the number and utilize some other animal to consume the products of the farm.

Galloways are a hardy hornless breed of beef cattle, which take their name from a district in the southwest of Scotland, whence they originally came. The prevailing color among Galloways is black with a brownish tinge. They are of medium size, short-legged with medium bone; in fact, a finely proportioned breed of cattle, with extra good backs and quarters. They are early maturing; in fact, are ready for the butcher at almost any age. Males of ten reach the weight of 2,000 to 2,400 pounds, although the average weight would be somewhat less. Cows reach 2,000 pounds in weight, although the average would perhaps be from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds.

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All kinds of live stock bought and sold on commission

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—As we have predicted for several weeks, as soon as the farmers had finished their urgent work, the receipts of hogs would increase, and the figures at all of the markets this week are about the largest of the season, and will compare favorably with the same time for any year on record. The quality of the hogs continues good, although the average weight is not very heavy. This condition will continue to exist as long as the price of corn is high and hogs command such good prices. The demand for hogs at all markets continues strong and, notwithstanding the heavy receipts, prices did not react more than 10@20c, prices at most of the river markets being within 10@15c of the Chicago market, showing a uniformity in the demand. Prices for provisions, owing to some increase in the speculative market and a continuation of the cash demand, advanced somewhat, but reacted toward the latter part of the week. We look for continued liberal receipts of hogs for sometime, in fact, we do not look for anything like a famine at any time during the year. Present prices are good and are netting the farmers more money than anything else they could produce. The crop of pigs on the average is reported good, and from the best advices we have, the supply of pigs this spring is fully as large as at any other time in the history of the country. Hogs in this country at the present time, as far as our advices go, show a better condition than at any other time in its history, and as stated before, we would not be surprised to see a still further advance in the market during the near future.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle held up remarkably well, but the quality is not as good as formerly, and it would not surprise us to see some let-up in the receipts most any time. The demand is good, and any little decline is quickly followed by a reaction, and prices are fully up to the average of the past few weeks. This includes all classes of cattle. We are liable to get grass cattle somewhat earlier than usual this season, but of course do not figure on many grass cattle before July.

SHEEP.—The sheep and lamb trade has fully asserted itself, and prices for lambs have advanced from 60@75c, compared with the low time this month, closing on the top with Colorado lambs selling from 5.60@5.85 in Chicago market, and from 5.40@5.60 at the Missouri river markets, clipped lambs selling from 5.00@5.25, which is fully 75c per hundred higher than the low time. Each week is cutting down the supply of these Colorado-fed lambs very materially, and from the latest information at hand, the supply will not last more than two or three weeks longer; and as the grass lambs, with the exception of a few spring lambs from the Southern States, will not be ready for market before the middle of July, the trade can easily figure that even present prices are liable to seem low before the monthly of June is out. Our readers well know that we have called special attention to the unusual and unwarranted low prices that have prevailed nearly all winter for these fed lambs, and notwithstanding the advance noted, they are still the cheapest meat offered to the consumer, and as the weather grows warmer the demand for mutton and lamb meat will certainly increase. The trade in sheep advanced from 20@40c on the light and medium weights, but the heavy grades remained about steady, in sympathy with the decline in the European markets. With the exception of occasional reactions that are liable to occur most any time, we think the prospect favors higher prices for sheep and lambs during the next six weeks.

By-Product Sundries

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Joseph Lister)

Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1901.

There is not much change in butcher-fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lb., 1½@2½c; cod and flank fat, per lb., 2½@3c; kidney tallow, per lb., 3¼@3½c; mixed bones and tallow, per lb., ¾@1¼c; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50c. Calfskins, No. 1 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 10½c per lb.; No. 2 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 9c per lb.; No. 1 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; No. 2 kip, 15 to 35 lbs., 6½c per lb.; deacons, each, 50c; glue stocks, 4c per lb. Butcher fats remain about the same.

Tallow Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son)

Chicago, May 22.

TALLOW.—Quite a little has been done in all branches and the market is beginning to show a little more life. Edible grades are about the only class not enjoying the improved market. As predicted, the recent inquiry, though not of any considerable magnitude, has been sufficient to improve values.

GREASES.—Have shown some improvement; quite a little trading has been done in all grades. Supplies of light stocks have decreased; dark grades are in both better supply and demand.

STEARINES.—Oleo continues very dull and without any change, except sales of a few lots at reduced prices by outsiders. Local buyers generally asking full figures. Tallow Stearine is dull and very little can be said of the market. Light Grease Stearines are in fair supply but the demand is taking up the offerings about as fast as made. Some very large trading has been done in dark Grease Stearines in a confidential way, which indicates that the goods changed hands under market quotations.

Provision Letters

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.

Chicago, May 22, 1901.

Gentlemen: Although we have had quite liberal runs of hogs, the price of green meat is firmer than it has been. Cured meats are also doing better, and the demand from abroad has improved. We quote to-day's market, f.o.b. Chicago, as follows:

Green hams, 10-12 av., 9½@5½c; green hams, 12-14 av., 9¼@¾c; green hams, 14-16 av., 9¼; green hams 18-20 av., 9c. Green clear bellies, 8-10 av., 9¾c; green clear bellies, 9-11 av., 9½c; green clear bellies, 10-12 av., 9¼c. Green picnics, 5-6 av., 6½; green picnics, 6-8 av., 6¾; green picnics, 8-10 av., 6¾. Green New York shoulders, 10-12 av., 6¾c; green New York shoulders, 12-14 av., 6¾c. Green skinned hams, 18-20 av., 9¾@¾c. No. 1 S. P. hams, 10-12 av., 9½@¾c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 12-14 av., 9½@¾c; No. 1 S. P. hams, 14-16 av., 9; No. 1 S. P. hams, 16-18 av., 8.87½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 18-20 av., 8.87. No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 14-16 av., 9.62; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 18-20 av., 9.62; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 22-24 av., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 24-26 av., 9¼. No. 2 S. P. hams, 10-12 av., 9¼; No. 2 S. P. hams, 12-14 av., 8¾; No. 2 S. P. hams, 14-16 av., 8¾@¾c; No. 2 S. P. hams, 16-18 av., 8¾. No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5-6 av., 6¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 6-7 av., 6¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 6-8 av., 6.70¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 8-10 av., 6¾@¾c; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 10-12 av., 6¾. S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 10-12 av., 7c; S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 12-14 av., 7c. S. P. clear bellies, 8-10 av., 9¾c; S. P. clear bellies, 9-11 av., 9¾c; S. P. clear bellies, 12-14 av., 9¼. Family back pork,

30-40 pcs., 14.50; family back pork, 40-50 pcs., 14.62; family back pork, 40-50 pcs., 14.75. Ham butt pork, 13.50.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f.o.b. Chicago, 1/4 cents higher packed.

BEEF PRODUCTS.—Beef hams, 18.00 to 18.50; extra mess beef, 8.00 to 8.25; plate beef, 8.75 to 9.00; extra plate beef, 9.50 to \$10.00.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from John Tredwell & Co.)

Chicago, May 22.

We quote to-day's market on cash meats, f.o.b. Chicago, as follows: Dry salt regular ribs, 60 av., \$8.00; 70 av., \$7.95; 80 av., or 40 av., cuts, \$7.90; rough ribs, 35 av., \$8.15; 40 av., \$8.12 1/2; 45 av., \$8.10; 50 av., \$8.07 1/2; extra short ribs, 35-40 av., \$7.90; extra short clear, 35-40 av., \$7.95. Rib bellies, 18-20 av., \$8.62 1/2; 22-25 av., \$8.50; 25-30 av., \$8.42 1/2; 30-35 av., \$8.25; 35-40 av., \$8.12 1/2. Clear bellies, 12-14 av., \$8.85; 14-16 av., \$8.75; 18-20 av., \$8.62 1/2; 22-25 av., \$8.50; 25-30 av., \$8.45. Fat backs, 14-16 av., \$7.20; 16-18 av., \$7.37 1/2. Short clear backs, 18-20 av., \$8.00; 14-16 av., \$8.10. Regular plates, 6-8 av., \$7.25. Butts, \$6.15. All loose. Mess pork, new, original, \$14.80; repacked, 200 lbs. to the bbl., \$14.35. Lard, tierce basis, pure, \$8.30. Compound, \$6.12 1/2.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, May 22.

The ammoniate market at Chicago continues to be dull, with very few sales reported. Packers are inclined to make concessions, but will not lower direct quotations. They do not seem to be overloaded with stock, and are in a fair position to dictate prices to the consumers. The blood market is quoted at \$2.10 per unit Chicago, and sales are reported to-day at \$2.07 1/2. We quote the market to-day as follows: Ground blood, 16-18 per cent., \$2.10 f.o.b. Chicago. Ground, 10-15 tankage, at \$2.00 and 10. Concentrated tankage, 16-18 per cent., at \$2.00. Hoof meal, 16-18 per cent., \$2.00. Ground steamed bone, 3-4 and 50-60, \$17.00 per ton. Raw bone meal, \$20 per ton, f.o.b. Chicago.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton, \$280.00
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. av., ton, 185.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton, 150.00
Hoofs, per ton, black, 25.00
Hoofs, per ton, striped, 25.00
Hoofs, per ton, white, 40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. av., ton, 40.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton, 50.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. av., 40.00

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET

Unfavorable weather considerably reduced the sales of local wholesalers to the city trade, though there was no appreciable falling off in the sales to the country. It is expected, however, that there will be the usual summer reduction shortly, and that trade will simmer down to a more moderate basis. The buying of new stocks for the various sections of country surrounding this city was hardly as large as for the previous week, but there were nevertheless a few new stocks selected here. Prices of staples were unchanged from those prevailing a week ago.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that a company is about to be organized with a capital of \$1,500,000 gold, for the purpose of erecting a new "frigorifico" or cold-storage plant in the Argentine capital.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.82 1/2	14.90	14.82 1/2	14.72 1/2
July	14.80	14.80	14.75	14.75
September	14.80	14.80	14.75	14.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.10	8.12 1/2	8.10	8.10
July	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.07 1/2
September	8.05	8.12 1/2	8.02 1/2	8.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.10	8.17 1/2	8.10	8.12 1/2
July	7.90	7.97 1/2	7.90	7.92 1/2
September	7.90	7.92 1/2	7.85	7.87 1/2

MONDAY, MAY 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.72 1/2	14.80	14.72 1/2	14.80
July	14.85	14.95	14.85	14.92 1/2
September	14.85	14.90	14.82 1/2	14.87 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.25
July	8.07 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.07 1/2	8.17 1/2
September	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
July	7.92 1/2	8.00	7.92 1/2	8.00
September	7.90	7.95	7.90	7.95

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.75	14.90	14.75	14.87 1/2
July	14.87 1/2	15.05	14.87 1/2	15.00
September	14.87 1/2	15.00	14.87 1/2	15.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.22 1/2	8.25	8.22 1/2	8.25
July	8.15	8.22 1/2	8.15	8.22 1/2
September	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.22 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.12 1/2	8.25	8.12 1/2	8.25
July	7.95	8.05	7.95	8.00
September	7.90	8.00	7.90	7.97 1/2

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.75	14.95	14.72 1/2	14.77 1/2
July	14.95	14.95	14.72 1/2	14.77 1/2
September	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.15	8.20	8.15	8.17 1/2
July	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.12 1/2	8.15
September	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.12 1/2	8.17 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.15	8.22 1/2	8.15	8.22 1/2
July	7.97 1/2	7.97 1/2	7.92 1/2	7.95
September	7.95	7.95	7.87 1/2	7.92 1/2

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.82 1/2	14.85	14.72 1/2	14.72 1/2
September	14.75	14.80	14.70	14.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.17 1/2	8.20	8.10	8.10 1/2
September	8.20	8.20	8.12 1/2	8.12 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.95
September	7.97 1/2	7.97 1/2	7.92 1/2	7.92 1/2

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
May	14.75	14.80	14.67 1/2	14.67 1/2
September	14.70	14.75	14.62 1/2	14.62 1/2
LARD—				
May	8.12 1/2	8.15	8.10	8.12 1/2
September	8.15	8.15	8.12 1/2	8.15
RIBS—				
May	7.97 1/2	7.97 1/2	7.95	7.95
September	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.92 1/2

MARKET REVIEW

Provision prices have been helped by an increased speculative trade, by sympathy with the grain markets and by influential buying by packers. Patten is supposed to be adding to a long provision line. Shipments of product are liberal. Exports for the week were 12,532,000 lbs. lard, against 2,830,000 lbs. last year, and of bacon 26,169 boxes, against 28,065 boxes. Hog receipts are heavy.

COOPERAGE

Steady, at 75¢@80¢ for pork barrels, and 95¢@97 1/2¢ for lard tierces.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.40
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.55
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	5.05
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	8.50
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case	19.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Mulligatawzy, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.80
Soup bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
Solid	
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box	3.65
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20	4.30
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, 1/2 doz. in box	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef	\$10.00
Plate beef	9.50
Extra mess beef	9.50
Prime mess beef	10.00
Beef hams	19.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets	15 1/2
Insides	14
Outsides	11 1/2
Knuckles	14 1/2
Reg. clods	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams	12-14 av. a 11 1/2
Skinnd hams	10-18 av. a 11 1/2
Shoulders	a 8
Picnics	6-8 av. a 8 1/2
Breakfast bacon	a 14

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	7 a 7 1/2
Hocks	5 a 5
Dry salt spare ribs	2 1/2 a 3
Pork tenderloins	13 a 14
Pork loins	8 a 8 1/2
Spare ribs	4 a 4 1/2
Trimnings	4 1/2 a 5
Boston butts	7 a 7 1/2
Cheek meat	4 a 4 1/2
Leaf lard	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
Skinned shoulders	7 a

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Daisy	9 1/2
Special	11
Clover	11 1/2
Extra	12
Fancy creamery	13
Extra fancy creamery	14
For all packages less than 25 lbs., 1/2c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 a 5
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Borax	7 1/2 a 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	3 1/2 a 4
White clarified	4 a 4 1/2
Plantation granulated	5 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.37
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	4.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.	1.05

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef rounds, set of 100 ft.	a 9
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	a 45
Beef bungs, each	a 10
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt	a 33
Hog bungs—Exporta, each	a 11
Medium, each	a 4 1/2
Small, each	a 1 1/2
Sheep casings, per lb.	a 60

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. V. in tanks	32 1/2 a 33
P. S. V. in barrels	35 a 36
Butter oil in barrels	57 a 58
Crude in tanks	32 1/2 a 33
Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 20.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,893	3,504	10,750	7,061	
Sixtieth St.	2,385	182	10,513	10,454	144
Fortieth St.					15,229
West Shore Railroad ..	2,991	61		1,223	
Lehigh Valley	1,849			500	3,198
Scattering			95	72	
Totals	10,088	253	13,012	29,290	26,232
Totals last week	10,841	293	14,753	37,783	25,704

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MAY 20.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgian			5,900
Nelson Morris, Ss. Servia			2,975
Nelson Morris, Ss. Majestic			1,100
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgian			212
Nelson Morris, Ss. Campania			1,900
Nelson Morris, Ss. Cufic			4,390
Swift & Co., Ss. Majestic			1,566
Swift & Co., Ss. Georgian	228		2,197
Swift & Co., Ss. Minneapolis			2,338
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. Gorgie	425		
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. Cufic	261		
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. Minneapolis	315		1,800
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. St. Louis			1,300
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Georgian	425	2,538	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Cufic	261		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minneapolis	315		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. British Prince ..	20	130	
W. W. Brauer & Co., Ss. Georgian	151		
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Georgian			2,195
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Hindoo	300		
P. C. Sherlock, Ss. Hindoo			500
Brown, Snell & Co., Ss. Jersey City ..	123		
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad	56	10	

Total exports	3,002	3,108	26,519
Total exports last week	1,968	2,990	13,773
Boston exports this week	2,591	2,423	6,067
Baltimore exports this week	1,276	2,166	1,000
Philadelphia exports this week	815		1,400
Portland exports this week	1,031	2,177	
Newport News exports this week	357		
Montreal exports this week	5,838	2,768	
To London	3,730	3,005	5,655
To Liverpool	6,649	8,064	29,561
To Glasgow	1,454	983	
To Bristol	1,468		
To Hull	300		
To Manchester	797		
To Antwerp	20	150	
To Leith	255		
To Newcastle	255		
To Southampton			1,900
To Bermuda	58	10	
Totals to all ports	14,010	12,732	36,516
Totals to all ports last week	7,621	8,747	30,363

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.40 @ \$5.80
Medium to fair native steers	4.90 @ 5.35
Common and ordinary native steers ..	4.25 @ 4.85
Oxen and stags	2.25 @ 5.00
Bulls and dry cows	3.25 @ 4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago ..	5.40 @ 5.75

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb. 5.50 @ ..
Live veal calves, prime, lb.	5.30 @ ..
Calves, mixed	4.00 @ 5.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	\$6.05 @ \$6.10
Hogs, medium	6.10 @ ..
Hogs, light to medium	6.15 @ 6.30
Pigs	6.20 @ 6.30
Roughs	5.05 @ 5.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Choice wool lambs	\$5.75 @ \$5.80
Clipped lambs	5.50 @ 5.65
Spring lambs, per 100 lb.	6.50 @ 7.50
Southern lambs	4.00 @ 4.25
Live sheep, prime, clipped	3.50 @ 4.00
Live sheep, common to medium	4.75 @ 5.00
Export sheep	
Bucks	

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, near by and W'n, per lb.	20 @ 22
Spring chickens, Southern and Southwestern, lb.	16 @ 18
Fowls, per lb.	10 @ 12
Broilers, old, per lb.	7 @ 8
Turkeys, per lb.	7 @ 8
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70 @ 80
Geese, average Western, per pair	90 @ 100
Pigeons, per pair	25 @ 35

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	84 @ 84
Choice native, light	8 @ 84
Common to fair, native	74 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy	74 @ 74
Choice Western, light	74 @ 74
Common to fair, Texan	64 @ 74
Good to choice heifers	74 @ 8
Common to fair heifers	7 @ 74
Choice cows	7 @ 74
Common to fair cows	6 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags	6 @ 6
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 @ 6
Fluffy Bologna bulls	54 @ 8

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	8 @ 9
Veals, good to choice	8 @ 84
Calves, country dressed, prime	6 @ 74
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	64 @ 7
Calves, dressed, common to medium	5 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	8 @ 84
Hogs, heavy	74 @ 74
Hogs, 180 lbs.	74 @ 74
Hogs, 160 lbs.	74 @ 74
Hogs, 140 lbs.	74 @ 74

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, choice, light, prime	10 @ 11
Lambs, 50-65 lbs.	94 @ 10
Small Lamb 40 lbs.	10 @ 104
Hog Lamb, 35-45 lbs.	10 @ 10
Common Lambs	10 @ 94
Spring lambs, choice, lb.	14 @ 15
Fair to good, lb.	124 @ 13
Prime sheep	84 @ 9
Buck sheep	84 @ 8

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, toms	7 @ 9
Turkeys, hens, small	74 @ 9
Broilers, Phil., 3 lbs and over to pair lb.	32 @ 35
" 3 lbs and under to pair lb.	25 @ 30
" Penn. fair to good	23 @ 28
Broilers, Western dry picked fair to good	22 @ 23
" scalded, fair to good	20 @ 23
Fowls, West., dry-picked, fancy, small	10 @ 10
Fowls, West., scalded, fancy, small	10 @ 10
Fowls, Western, heavy	9 @ 94
Fowls, South'n, dry-picked, small	10 @ 10
Fowls, West. and South'n, fair to good	7 @ 9
Old cocks, per lb.	6 @ 64
Ducks, spring and other nearby, lb.	17 @ 18
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2 @ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.50 @ 1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1	11 @ 11
Turks., mixed, young hens and toms, No. 1 ..	104 @ 11
Turkeys, young toms, No. 1	10 @ 104
Broilers, dry-picked, fancy	18 @ 20
Broilers, scalded, fancy	14 @ 15
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated	12 @ 12
Chickens, average, No. 1	9 @ 10
Capons, fancy, large, per lb.	15 @ 17
Capons, medium sized, No. 1	13 @ 14
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1	94 @ 9
Fowls, plain	8 @ 9
Ducks, fancy	12 @ 124
Geese, fancy	94 @ 10

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 to 14 lbs. average	114 @ 12
Smoked hams, 15 to 18 lbs. average	11 @ 114
Smoked hams, Heavy	8 @ 84
California hams, smoked, light	84 @ 9
California hams, smoked, heavy	84 @ 9
Smoked bacon, boneless	124 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 @ 124
Dried beef sets	10 @ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders	8 @ 84
Picked bellies, light	104 @ 11
Picked bellies, heavy	94 @ 104
Fresh pork loins, Western	9 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, city	10 @ 11

FISH

Cod, heads off, State	6 @ 7
Cod, heads on, market	3 @ 4
Halibut, white	124 @ 13
Halibut, gray	8 @ 10
Bluefish	5 @ 8
Eels, skinned	3 @ 8
Eels, skin on	4 @ 4
Chinook salmon	16 @ 16
Lobsters, large	12 @ 14
Mackerel, Spanish	18 @ 20
Round mackerel, medium	10 @ 12
Round mackerel, large	14 @ 15
Haddock	4 @ 4
Native shad roes	4 @ 4
Bucks	14 @ 14
Flounders	3 @ 4
White perch	3 @ 6
Striped bass, large	8 @ 10
Striped bass, medium	7 @ 8
Porties	24 @ 3
Native sea bass	5 @ 6
Flukes	3 @ 3
Soft crabs, medium	630 @ 630
Soft crabs, large	75 @ 81

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.	19 @ 19
Creamery, firsts	18 @ 184
Creamery, seconds	164 @ 174
Creamery, thirds	15 @ 16
State dairy, tubs, fancy	18 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, firsts	17 @ 174
State dairy, tubs, seconds	154 @ 164
State dairy, tubs, thirds	164 @ 17
Western imitation cream, fancy	144 @ 154
Western imitation cream, firsts	13 @ 14
Western factory, fancy	13 @ 13
Western factory, large tubs, best	124 @ 124
Western factory, fair to good	11 @ 12
Western factory or dairy, lower grades ..	11 @ 12
Rolls, common to prime	11 @ 12
Renovated butter, fancy	16 @ 17

Renovated butter, common to choice	12 @ 154
Old creamery	12 @ 144
Old Western factory	10 @ 13

CHEESE

NEW.

State, f. c., small, white, prime	8 @ 9
State, f. c., small, colored, prime	84 @ 9
State, f. c., small, fair to good	84 @ 84
State, f. c., large, white, prime	84 @ 84
State, f. c., large, white, fair to good	74 @ 8
State, f. c., large, colored, prime	8 @ 84
State, f. c., large, colored, fair to good ..	8 @ 84
State, full cream, common	6 @ 7
State, light skims, small choice	64 @ 7
State, light skims, large, choice	6 @ 64
State, part skims, prime	5 @ 54
State, part skims, fair to good	34 @ 44
State, part skims, common	24 @ 3
Full skims	1 @ 2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Mich., northern Ohio & northern Ind., regular packings, firsts	14 @ 14
Other western, northerly sections, firsts ..	134 @ 134

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., prime	134 @ 134
Mich., north'n Ohio and north'n Ind., candled, storage selections, fancy	134 @ 134
Other western, northerly sections, storage ..	

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penna., prime	134 @ 134
Mich., northern Ohio and northern Ind.	134 @ 134
candled, storage selections, fancy	134 @ 134
Other western northerly sections, storage ..	
selections	13 @ 13
W'n. nthly sections, reg. pack's, firsts	124 @ 124
W'n. nthly sections, reg. pack's, average ..	114 @ 12
Western, southerly sections, regular	11 @ 11
packings, average prime	10 @ 104
Western and southwestern, common	11 @ 114
Kentucky, average best	10 @ 10
Western, candled dirties	9 @ 94
Western, uncandled dirties	7 @ 7
Western, fresh gathered, checks	9 @ 9

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74% Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 60%	
76% Caustics Soda, 2 1/2 for 60%	
60% Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98% Powdered Caustic Soda, 34 to 34 1/2 ct. lb.	
58% Pure Alkali, 90 cts. \$1.00 for 48% ..	
48% Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/2 ct. lb.	
48% Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.75 per 100 lb.	
Borax, 8c per lb.	
Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c per lb.	
Palm Oil, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c per lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 6c gallon	
Yellow Olive Oil, 6c gallon	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c per lb.	
Cochin Coconut Oil, 6 1/4 to 6 1/2c per lb.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 5 1/4 to 6c per lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 33 to 35c per gallon	
Rosin: \$2.60; N., \$2.85; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.10 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue	50c to 60c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails	15c to 20c a piece
Hearts, beef	10c to 12c a lb.
Rolls, beef	20c to 25c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	30c to 35c a lb.
Lambs' fries	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	44
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns	25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality ..	\$2.50 @ 2.80

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per lb.
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	each 1.00
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14	per lb. 1.14
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	per lb. 1.12
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.40
No. 1 grassers	per lb. 1.14
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.40
No. 2 grassers	per lb. 1.12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 2.15
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.60
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.90
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.65
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.65
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.40
Ticky kips	piece 1.10
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece .85
Branded skins	piece .80

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	3.00
XX sheep, per dozen	5.00
X sheep, per dozen	4.00
Blind Ribby sheep	3.75
Sheep, ribby	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50
X lambs, per dozen	3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	2.00
Culls, lambs	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle, medium	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 30
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.	38
Hog, American 1/2 bbls., per lb.	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	10
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	9
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2 @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12
Beef, bungs, per lb.	6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	48
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	50
Beef, middles, per lb.	8 @ 10
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 1's	54 1/2 @ 6
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2's	5 @ 4 1/2

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white	18 1/2	19 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	10	10
Allspice	9 1/2	10
Coriander	5	7
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1X moulding	15
1X	14 1/2
1 1/2	14
1 3/4	13
1 1/2	12
1 3/4	11
1 1/2	10
1 3/4	9
2	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$18.50	a 18.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82 1/2	a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.25	a 2.30
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.30	a 2.37 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	19.50	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.50	a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton	23.00	a 24.00
Wet, acidulated, 5 p. c. ammonia, per ton	11.50	a 12.00
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.75	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.70	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.65	a 2.70
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.95	a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00	a 10.05
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 50 p. c., future shipment	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 50 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 40 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 50 per cent.)	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 26 per cent. per unit, S. P.	30	a 40

LARDS

Pure refined lards for Europe	8.40	@ 8.55
Pure refined lards for South America	9.00	@ 9.25
Pure refined lards for Brazil—kegs	10.00	@ 10.25
Compound—Domestic	6.62 1/2	@ 6.75
Prime City	7.55	@ 7.95

HOG MARKET IN LEADING CITIES.

CHICAGO—Mostly 5 higher now weak; \$5.60@5.95.
ST. LOUIS—Strong; \$5.65@5.95.
OMAHA—Strong; \$5.60@5.75.
EAST BUFFALO—40 cars on sale; \$5.80@6.12 1/2.
KANSAS CITY—Strong; \$5.82 1/2@5.95.
CLEVELAND—Stronger; \$5.85@6.00.
INDIANAPOLIS—Strong; \$5.65@5.90.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meats	5/	15/	18/
Oil cake	5/6	7/6	14/
Bacon	5/	15/	18/
Lard, tierces	5/	15/	18/
Cheese	15/	30/	2 M
Butter	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow	5/	15/	18/
Beef, per tierce	1/	3/	18/
Pork, per bbl.	9/	2/	18/

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/2 1/2. Cork for orders, April, 2/7 1/2.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

There has been more activity this week in the oleo oil market, and the situation has improved from what it was last week, but at this time of the year it is well to bear in mind that this country, Canada and Europe will soon have supplies of dairy butter, and statistics show that in normal years the oleo market does not advance in May and June.

The supplies of oleo oil in the various European markets are liberal and abundantly sufficient for present wants.

The production of the lower grades of oleo oil will soon have to cease, in view of the warmer weather.

There is considerable activity in neutral lard, and stock of same in Europe being light, prices may go higher, same as is likely for all hog products.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past week has been active. The interest in the South for future material at this time of the year is unusual. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 10 per cent. and 15 per cent.; \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago.

Crushed tankage, 10 per cent. and 10 per cent.; \$20.50 to \$21.00 per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.

Concentrated tankage, \$1.95 to \$2.00 per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.

Ground blood, \$2.05 to \$2.10 per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.

Hoof meal, \$1.97 1/2 per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.

Crushed tankage, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent.; \$2.30@10-2 to \$2.35@10, c. a. f., Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia, \$2.77 1/2 to \$2.80, c. l. f., Baltimore and New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, May 24.—Closing.—Beef—Steady; extra India mess 62s. 3d. Pork—Easy; prime mess Western, 60s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 46s. 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western in tierces, 41s. 3d.; American refined, in pails, 41s. 3d. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 46s. 9d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 44s. 9d.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.,

42s. 9d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 40s. 9d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 44s. 9d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., steady, 37s. Butter—Dull; finest United States, 88s.; good United States 66s. Cheese—American finest white, dull, 47s.; American finest colored quiet, 46s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot quiet, 22s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady, 27s. 6d. Rosin—Common, firm, 4s. 4 1/2 d. Petroleum—Refined 7 1/2 d. Linseed Oil—Firm, 34s.

A RELIABLE COMMISSION HOUSE

The Brown, St. John Co., is one of the leading concerns in the live stock business at Chicago, and also one of the oldest houses in the business. It was first established in 1866, when the stock yards were first opened and was one of the thirteen firms that started the Union Stock Yards. In 1892, it was incorporated, with Thomas Brown, Jr., as president; E. C. Brown, treasurer, and S. B. St. John secretary. The same officers retain their positions at the present time.

From May 1, 1900, to May 1, 1901, this concern did a business of \$5,439,359.69, or the largest business in any year since the house was established.

Within the last year the Brown, St. John Co., has been considered especially fortunate in securing as head cattle salesman, M. T. Zimmerman, formerly of the Mallory-Zimmerman Company. Mr. Zimmerman is considered one of the ten best cattle salesmen in Chicago. He has had an experience of over twenty-five years as a cattle salesman and is still a young man. This house also has a butcher cattle salesman and is equipped to buy or sell cattle as well as any concern in the city. It is hardly necessary to add that the cattle department of this concern is in better shape to satisfactorily handle cattle than ever before in its history.

The hog salesman, E. C. Brown and S. B. St. John, are both young men, under forty, who have been in the yards ever since they were boys and have both been salesmen for over fifteen years. They are acknowledged to be one of the best teams of hog salesmen at the stock yards and the splendid hog business this house handles shows how the sales of hogs are appreciated by their country shippers. They give their personal attention to every detail of their department of the business and it can safely be said that their hog department could not be handled better.

Their sheep department is in charge of Dell Reynolds, one of the best known men in the sheep business. Mr. Reynolds was formerly sheep buyer for Swift & Company, and was with them for several years. He is acknowledged one of the best experts in the business and as a salesman has no superior in Chicago.

During the thirty-five years this house has been in business at the stock yards they have built up a name for honesty, ability and financial responsibility that is unsurpassed by any concern in Chicago and it is known throughout the country that the small farmer who ships but one car a year receives as good sales and as much attention as the large country buyer who may ship five hundred cars a year. They treat everybody alike and every shipper's stock is sold on its merits.

ICE MACHINES

==FOR SALE==

AS the increase in our business has rendered totally inadequate the small power plants which we have had distributed over an area of thirty-five acres, we have partly installed a large plant, which is now in operation and which will be completed by April 1, 1901. The introduction of these large machines, which will represent 2,400 tons of refrigeration in four units, leaves us with a number of small units, of 75 tons capacity, to dispose of. We say this that you may know we are not disposing of these ice machines because they are worn out, but because in putting in our new equipment we have no further use for them.

The machines in question are all of the vertical compression type and single acting except in one instance, namely, that of a 100-ton De La Vergne machine, which has two ammonia compressors 13½ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke, double acting. The steam engine is an Allis-Corliss make with cylinders 24 inches in diameter and 36 inches stroke. The ammonia compressors of the 75-ton machines are 15¼ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke; steam cylinders 22 inches in diameter, 36 inches stroke, of the Porter make. There are also some of the 75-ton machines which have Allis and Hamilton steam engines. The floor space required by the machines is 26 ft. x 21 ft., and the height 21 ft.; the distance from top of coping stone to top connection on machine being 15 ft. 6 in. and the additional 5 ft. 6 in. being allowed for removing the ammonia pistons. These machines are all in good condition; they have been well taken care of and we will dispose of them subject to inspection.

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Chicago

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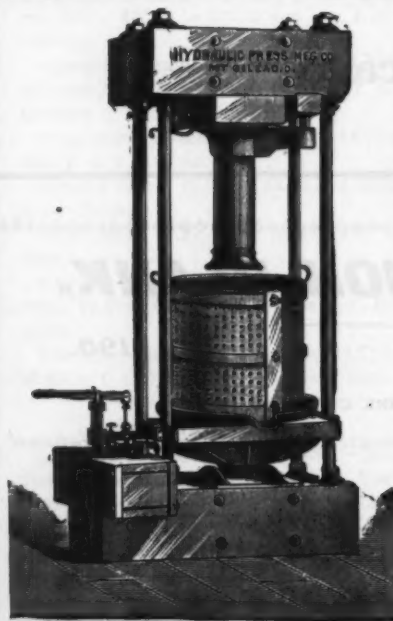
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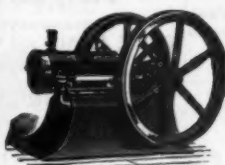
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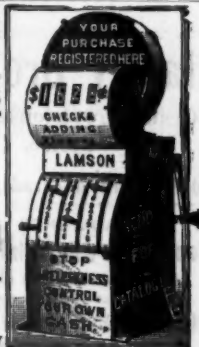
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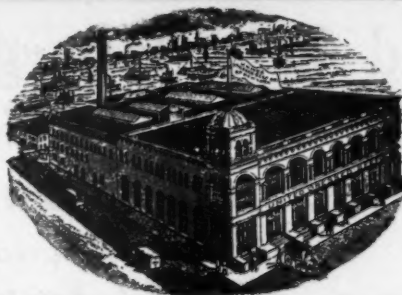
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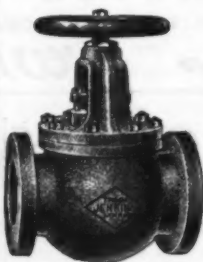
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